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AUG 2nd 1917

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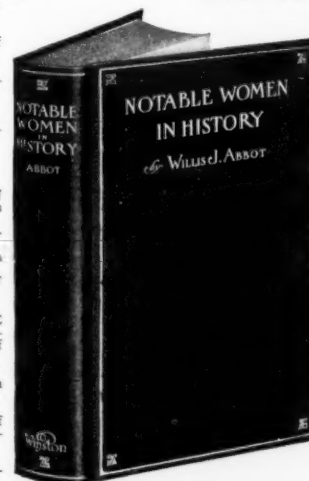
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One of the Most Romantic Figures of History
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CLARA BARTON
The American Florence Nightingale
FRANCES E. WILLARD
The Implacable Foe of Intemperance
and many others





The Sport of the Hour

If you like real sport, you'll find rifle shooting the greatest treat you could give yourself or your friends. You'll never have to worry about how you'll entertain friends if you have a rifle range rigged up near you.

Lawn tennis and golf have partly satisfied the present craving for outdoor sport, but this summer you will find men and women, boys and girls, everywhere, taking up rifle shooting—the sport of the hour.

A patriotic sport

Not only does shooting offer one of the best exercises for eye and nerve, but it is a practice that is of utmost importance to the future of the country. Rifle shooting is the question of the hour. Its practice should be insisted on after the existing excitement for national defense has subsided.

It may be exaggerating to say that the patriotic duty of every man and woman, boy and girl, is to know how to shoot, but certainly it is fair to say that every American owes it to himself to get the physical benefits that rifle shooting offers, and to know how to handle a gun safely.

The benefits of rifle shooting

Rifle shooting is a wonderful all 'round developer. It trains the hands, eyes and brain to work swiftly and smoothly together. It is the greatest training in self control.

In baseball, tennis or football, slight nervousness may send the ball a few inches to left or right of the mark and still a score is made, but in shooting, a deviation of a fraction of an inch may mean a miss, or a score too low to qualify. Shooting requires, and with practice will make, nerves of steel.

There is a place where you can shoot

There is a place near you, either out in the open, or at a club, where you can shoot. If you do not know where to shoot, write to

us, and we will tell you where and how you can, or we will help you organize a club.

Get started today. Get yourself a .22 caliber target rifle and ask your friends over to enjoy the "Sport of the Hour" with you.

Start the sport right—the gun to use

To get the most out of the sport, you want a gun that is a gun. You can look the world over, but you'll never find a gun to equal the Winchester. Winchester .22 rifles have been the standard small bore target rifles for 25 years.

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The same care that is taken with Winchester guns is taken with Winchester ammunition. The two are made for each other. This care in manufacturing explains why Winchester rifles are used by experts everywhere.

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For more detailed description of these guns, ask your dealer for the new 1917 Winchester Catalog or send direct to us for it. We have prepared an interesting booklet on the correct use of rifles. Write for this valuable booklet and get started on the "Sport of the Hour" today.

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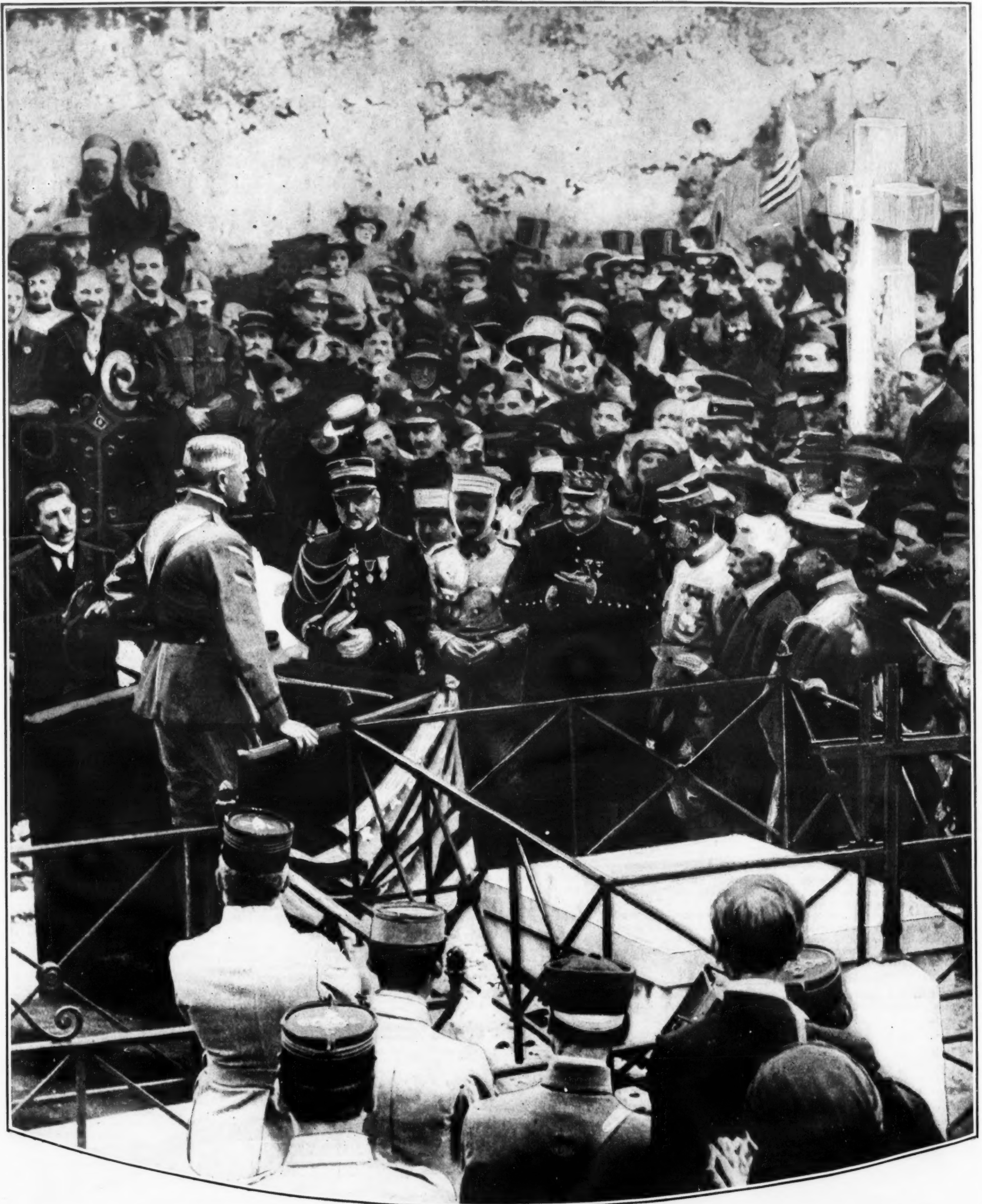
MODEL 06. Take-down Repeating .22 caliber rifle, 20-inch round barrel. Shoots three sizes of ammunition. The most popular .22 caliber repeater ever placed on the market.

Take-down .22 caliber single shot rifle. A low priced, light weight gun made in two sizes.

MODEL 03. Automatic hammerless take-down rifle. Handles only its own .22 Automatic cartridge. Shoots ten shots as fast as the trigger can be pulled.

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GENERAL PERSHING AT THE TOMB OF LAFAYETTE

INTERNATIONAL FILM SERVICE

Though a man of few words, the American commander in France is a forceful speaker and evidently his sentiments have met with the approval of Marshal Joffre who stands directly in front of him and is applauding enthusiastically. Perhaps the occasion recalls to the Hero of the Marne the days of his own visit to America when he, and not the American general, laid wreaths on tombs and was the center of popular enthusiasm. This picture, however, is proof of the success of Joffre's mission to America, for he came to ask that American troops be sent to France's

aid immediately, and here we see the United States commander-in-chief in France, while in his audience is a United States admiral who commands a large destroyer flotilla in European waters. Preserve this picture, which was taken on Independence Day, for it holds more than passing interest. The tomb of Lafayette is the most hallowed spot in Europe to Americans, the fame of Joffre will live for all time and it is within the realm of probability that the name of Pershing will be written with those of the world's greatest soldiers. Scenes such as this are epochs in history.

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LESLIE'S

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

The Oldest Illustrated Weekly Newspaper in the United States
Established December 15, 1855

EDITED BY JOHN A. SLEICHER

"Stand by the Flag; In God we trust"

Entered as Second-class Mail Matter, Post Office New York, N. Y.

CCXV THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1917 NO. 3230

NOT DEBATABLE

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT

I HEARTILY believe in organized labor just as, and even more than, I believe in organized capital. I am very proud of being an honorary member of one labor organization, but I will no more condone crime or violence by a labor organization or by workingmen than I will condone crime or wrongdoing by a corporation or by capitalists. A square deal for every man. That is the only safe motto for the United States. We hope to advance throughout the world the peace of righteousness and brotherhood; surely we can best do so when we insist upon this peace of righteousness and brotherhood within our own borders. In securing such a peace the first essential is to guarantee to every man the most elementary of rights, the right to his own life. Murder is not debatable.

TO PRESIDENT WILSON

GREAT danger exists that this war may be made unpopular. There is altogether too much pacifist sentiment still existing in the country. Congressmen are trifling with big things, and some Cabinet officers are discouraging business.

The uncertainty in reference to the policy of the Government in making its enormous purchases of war supplies is upsetting many industries and threatens a general reduction of wages.

Sectional animosity unfortunately is being aroused though we had supposed that this matter had been settled over fifty years ago.

The bitter struggle over the conservation of food and the acrimonious contest over the question of building wooden or steel vessels, the proposal to put an extra and oppressive tax on newspapers and periodicals—all these things, coming at a time when the Government is piling up war debts by the billion and loaning incredible amounts to its Allies, are not inspiring the highest sentiments of patriotism.

Mr. President, you are bearing a tremendous burden. You can not carry it alone. The newspapers and periodicals are your best friends.

They have proven it by making the fight to secure a fair conscription act and to enforce it without disorder.

They have proven it by giving priceless space to insure the splendid success of the first war loan. Without this the loan would have failed and we would have suffered national humiliation.

Your severest trials are coming. You will need the support of the newspapers and periodicals—every one of them. Wipe them out, or any of them, and your task will be immeasurably more difficult.

The newspapers and periodicals are staggering under an unprecedented load of war prices for paper, labor and other materials, and if you permit Congress to increase the cost of their distribution by post and to impose a special war tax upon them, many must fall by the wayside.

All are eager to pay the same war taxes that are imposed on others. Beyond this the Government should not go.

The best authorities disagree as to the cost of carrying second-class mail. There is no convincing proof that the present rate is not amply justified by the returns to the Government. We know that in the Dominion of Canada the second-class rate is

half that which is paid in this country, and yet no deficit in Canada is reported.

The newspapers and periodicals have made it possible to carry on this war. If we fail in the struggle it will not be their fault.

GOOD FOR BISBEE!

BISBEE, Arizona, taught the I. W. W., when it crowded them into cattle cars and hustled them out of town, that no self-respecting business community will tolerate men who deliberately instigate violence and confiscation, and make war against their country.

As a result of I. W. W. activities, 75 per cent. of all copper production in Arizona ceased, and mines, mills and smelters by the hundred were left idle. If an earthquake or fire had done this, at one stroke, as the I. W. W. did it, the nation would have been appalled.

"We roughnecks are on top—they can't stop us. The old union labor crowd headed by Gompers and his silk-hat bunch won't get anywhere." Thus spoke William D. Haywood, the boss of the I. W. W. at Chicago. Bisbee hastened to answer.

There is no pretense about the I. W. W. It is in favor of murder, arson, or any other crime to accomplish its purpose. One of its scurrilous, indecent and sacrilegious songs starts with the words:

Onward Christian soldiers, rip and tear and smite,
Let the gentle Jesus bless your dynamite,
Smash the doors of every home, pretty maidens seize,
Use your might and sacred right to treat her as you please.

Bisbee suspended business while its Citizens' League of fifteen hundred patriots, augmented by about three hundred from Douglas, armed with machine guns, checked up every disturber and rounded the whole bunch in the city park until a special train could be made up to ship them out of the town. That is how Bisbee did it.

Bisbee has stood for the new freedom of labor. It has taught a great patriotic lesson to all the other communities on which the I. W. W. threatens to inflict its noisome presence.

Best of all, it has aroused the nation to a sober sense of duty in putting an end to senseless tolerance of those who would rule or ruin.

And Bisbee is on the map to stay, with the American flag waving over it.

Long may it wave!

LET THE WAR ABOLISH FADS

ONE good effect of the war should be the relief of industry from the wasteful burdens placed upon it by ill-advised legislation. For example, the railroads, in twenty out of the forty-eight States, are compelled by "full crew" laws to support in idleness 20,000 men—the equivalent of an army corps.

These extra trainmen are required neither for the safety of the public nor for the proper operation of the trains. New Jersey has met the situation by passing a bill permitting the railroads to reduce the crews upon proving to the Public Utilities Commission that reduction will not affect safe and efficient operation.

The La Follette Seaman's law is an even more flagrant instance of a statute compelling the employment of more men on ships than are needed. Only the abnormal profits due to the war have enabled ship owners to live up to its exactions. We now need to increase many fold the number of merchant ships, and if we are to have sufficient experienced sailors to man them, the padding of crew lists must cease.

The suspension of the useless and costly scheme of railroad valuation would release several thousand engineers and draughtsmen to render a real service to the country. No one seems to know just what the act means or calls for or what advantage it will be to the country. The abolition of man-power waste-fulness is one of the greatest needs of this trying hour.

When the nation's industries are put upon a war basis of efficiency the legislative fads of recent years will receive their knockout blow. They should have had it long ago. If war shall do nothing else, it will bring the country back to fundamentals.

THE PLAIN TRUTH

BRAINS! The assistant secretary of the Greenville, S. C., Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Guy Elgin, commenting on the Forbes series of articles in LESLIE'S, on "Men Who Are Making America," says: "No young man with any ambition can read them without realizing that the future holds great stores of opportunity, if only he has the inclination and perseverance." This is the sentiment expressed in many letters received from other appreciative readers. They will be delighted to know that we are now printing the story of the "makers of the war," and have arranged to follow the series with a very interesting one concerning self-made Americans who have risen from the ranks to places of acknowledged leadership.

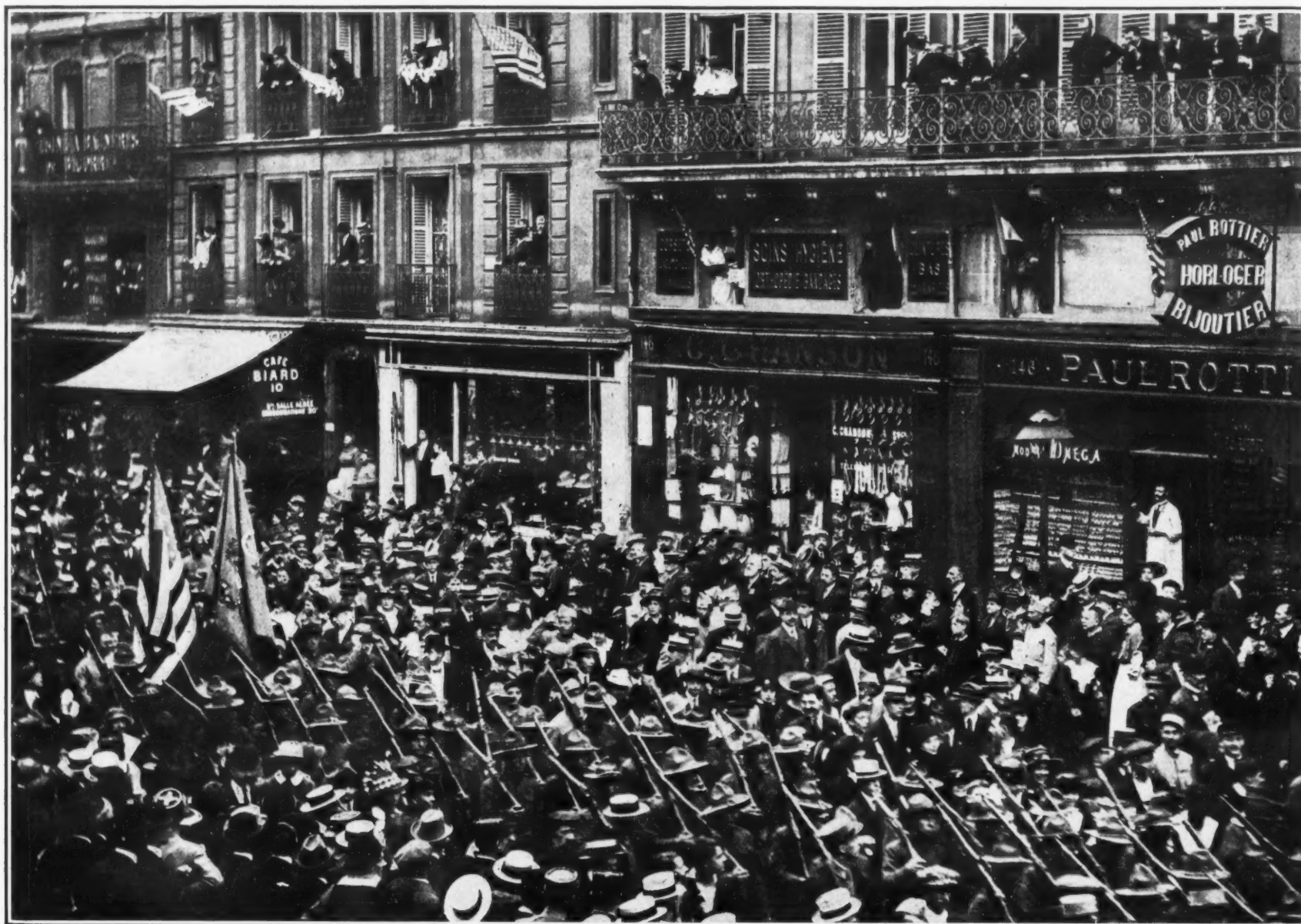
ROOT! The world's unrest found its most startling manifestation during the recent revolution in Russia. When the story is told, free from the blue pencil of the censor and in the light of peace, we shall know of the great part that the American Commission led by Ex-Senator Root played in the pacification of a frenzied people. No one in the United States was better prepared for the trying post than Mr. Root. By training, experience, and temperament, he was particularly equipped to meet a critical situation which had convulsed a great and friendly nation and which threatened to convulse the world. Very little has been printed about the work that Mr. Root and his associates did. It is obvious that publicity was avoided, but sufficient is known to justify the statement that President Wilson made the wisest possible selection when he chose Mr. Root to head the Commission. In time we shall know the details of the work that was accomplished in staying an apparently irresistible tide of mobocracy.

PROFITS! "Patriotism leaves profits out of the question," says President Wilson. Unfortunately, it does not leave taxes "out of the question." Death and taxes are said to be with us always. They are with us impressively in war time. It sounds well to talk of living without profits, but without profits how are taxes to be paid, philanthropies and churches supported, and wages maintained? Will the laborer work without profits? Will the farmer till the soil for a mere living and leave his granaries vacant? What chance have we of floating Liberty Loans and raising hundreds of millions for the Red Cross if patriotism leaves profits out of the question? It is a high ideal, but we are living in practical times. Wages must be paid, industries kept busy, and war revenues of frightful proportions provided. This can all be done without an abatement of patriotism. It was done during the War between the States, and, more recently, during the Spanish War, and it will be done again unless in the turmoil of politics our statesmen at Washington have lost their heads.

BUSINESS! "This is not only not a time to allow any slowing up of business, but is a time when every sensible process of stimulation should be used." This is what President Wilson wrote in reply to an inquiry regarding the advisability of holding commercial conventions during the war. We respectfully commend the President's words to the Department of Justice, which still seems to be intent on continuing its assaults on big business, under the false impression that this is the way to make political capital. That day has gone by. The Sherman anti-trust law has performed its function so far as the regulating of big business is concerned, but it has not reduced the cost of living and, misinterpreted, it has seriously handicapped business big and little. The Boston Herald, commenting on the summoning to Washington of captains of industry to form committees to aid the President in solving his perplexing problems, says that the names of the chairmen of these various committees are such as Bedford of the Standard Oil and Gary of the United States Steel Corporation and Willard of the Baltimore & Ohio, and that all are co-operating to fix prices and supply the needs of the Government. The Herald adds: "The Government recognizes that the necessities of the country demand the very thing which the Sherman act apparently makes a crime." The Pittsburgh Leader praises the conduct of the United States Steel Corporation in giving publicity to its affairs. It says: "This editorial may seem remarkable in the sense that this newspaper, and very few other newspapers, ever dare to write editorials commending any corporation." The attitude of the public press is changing. We find the anti-corporation New York World denouncing a public speaker for assailing Mayor Mitchell's administration of New York as "an administration of aristocracy and autocracy." The World adds that the speaker "showed bankruptcy of thought by repeating the silly, stale untruth that the Standard Oil Company controls the newspapers." The press of this country, as well as the magazines, long since turned away from the path of the unprofitable and unpatriotic muck-raker.

FRANCE WELCOMES AMERICA'S

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR "LESLIE'S"



PARADING IN PARIS ON JULY 4TH

Through streets crowded with enthusiastic civilians and soldiers, a battalion of American soldiers marched on Independence Day, while bands played the

national airs of the Allies. The demonstration in praise of our men, surpassed anything of the kind in the history of the city.



THE AMERICAN BARRACKS IN FRANCE

In long cantonments such as those seen at the left, the regulars and marines of the expeditionary force are quartered. The buildings are very similar to those now under construction in this country for the National Army which is to go into camp about September 1st. Here is a temporary camp kitchen.



BROTHERS

The wounded poilu is extending a well-armed French soldier have met acknowledgment that the arrival of hope to this war-

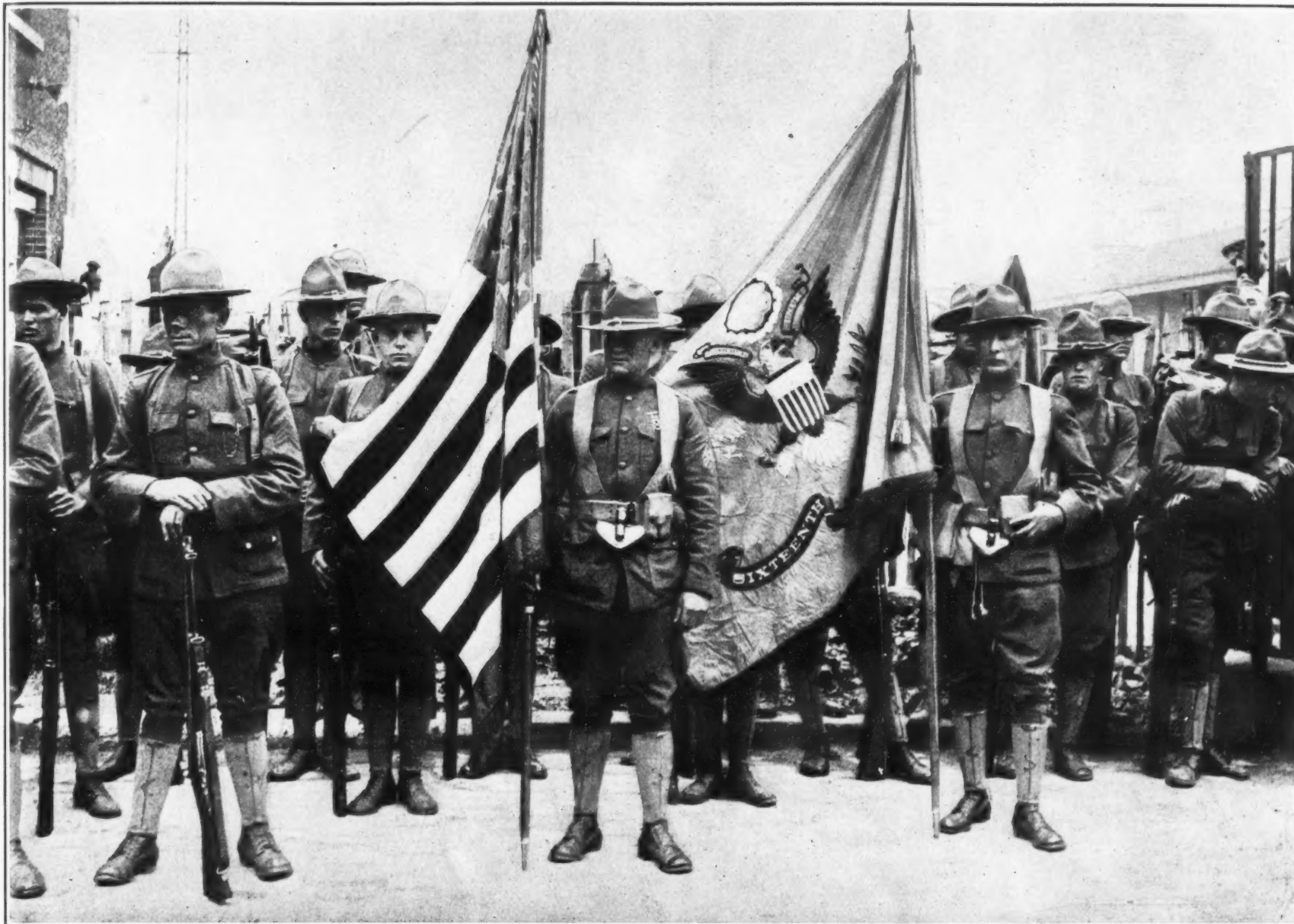
IN ARMS
come to
their new
American
worn peop

August 2, 1917

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SOLDIERS WITH GRATEFUL HEART

COPYRIGHT KADEL & HERBERT



UNITED STATES REGULARS IN PARIS

The Stars and Stripes were much in evidence in Paris on July 4th, and the two flags seen here, one "Old Glory," the other the regimental flag of the men who participated

in the parade, were cheered by crowds who echoed the cry "Vive Les Etats Unis!" far into the night. France has adopted the American soldier and holds him dear.



GERMAN PRISONERS UNLOADING RAILS

The same transports that carried our soldiers to the shores of France also took thousands of tons of rails for the railroads of France. While rolling stock may deteriorate and still do its work after a fashion, the roadbeds must be kept up and the piles of rails seen here will soon be spiked to ties close up to the fighting line. German prisoners on the docks were among those who witnessed the arrival of the transports.

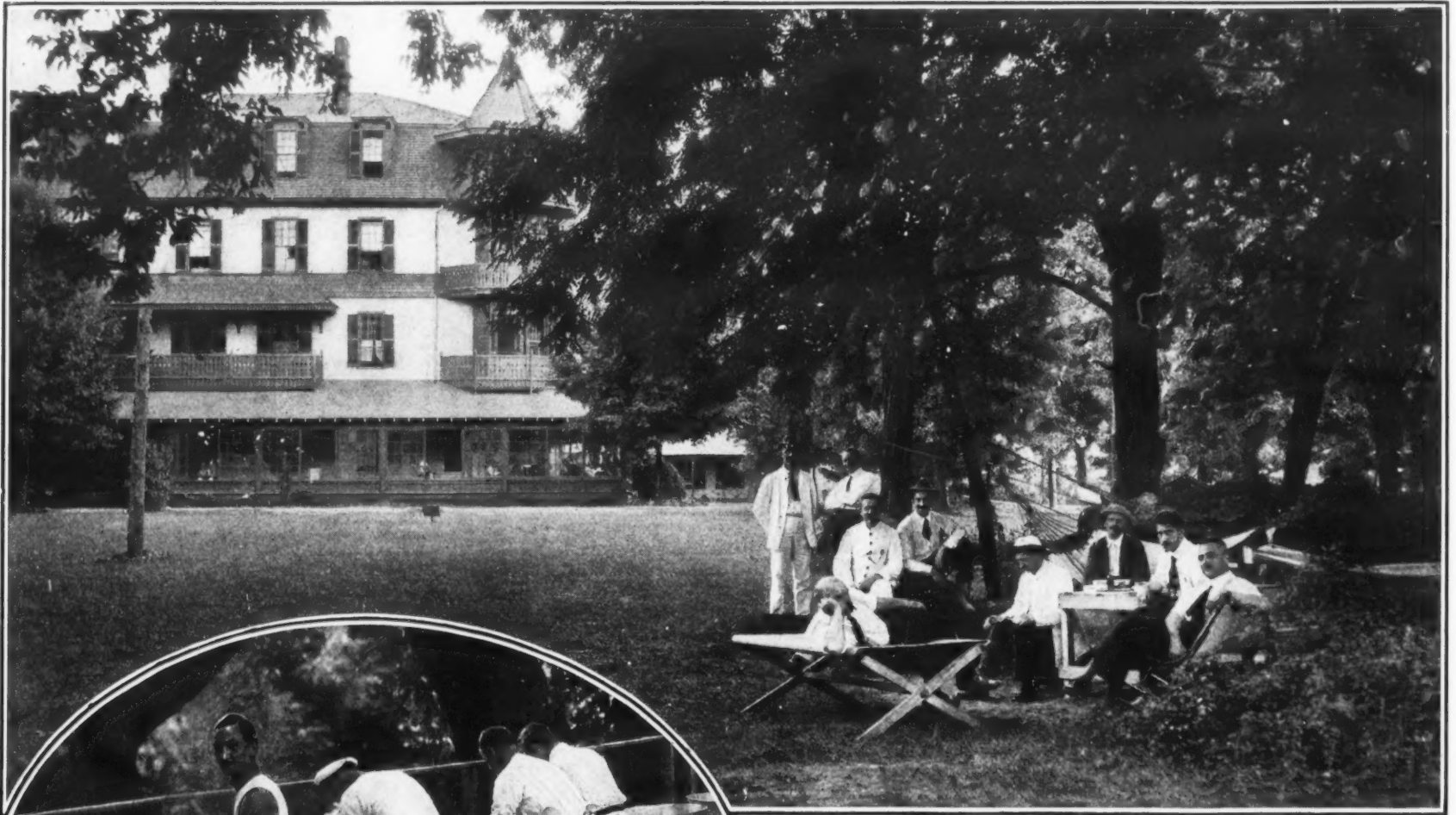


IN ARMS
come to his American brother—their new Allies with frank American troops brings new worn people.

BROTHERS
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WHERE UNCLE SAM ENTERTAINS

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR LESLIE'S



AFTER A HARD DAY'S REST

The United States Government leased a hotel at Hot Springs, North Carolina, converted it into an "internment camp" for men from German liners seized at the outbreak of war. The "guests," are under the charge of officers from the Department of Labor.



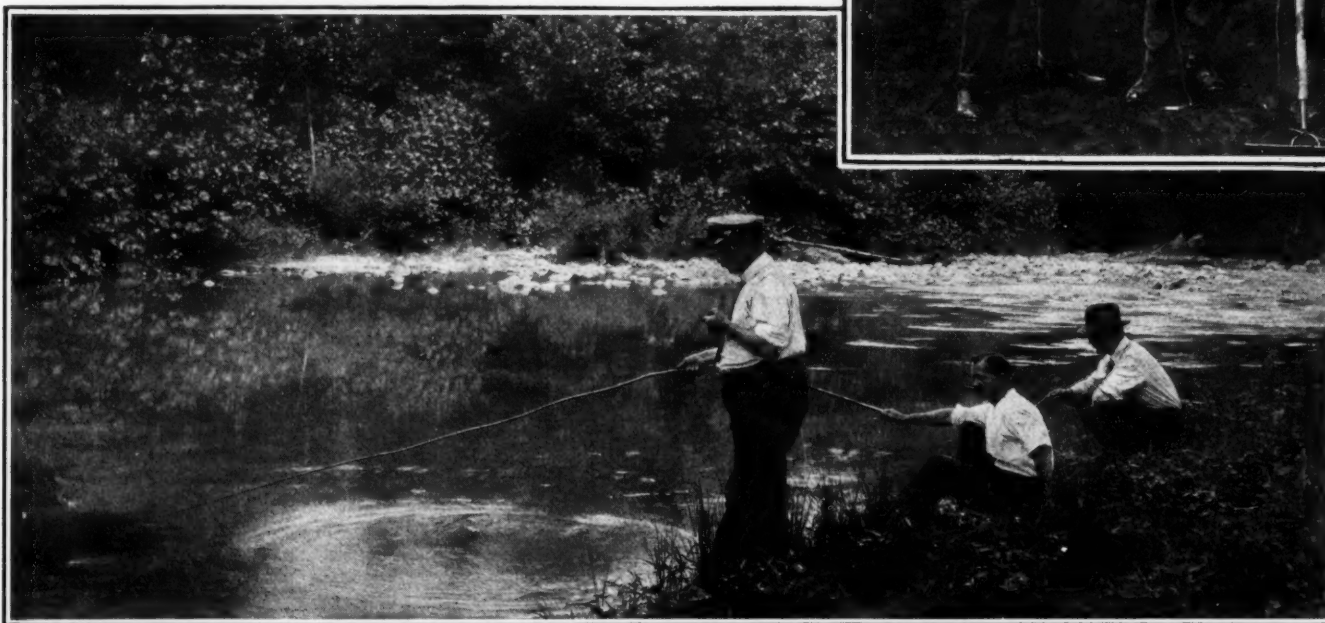
A MORNING AT THE TUBS

Many of the men do their own laundry work. As International law does not allow a country to compel men interned from merchant ships to work, the Government pays each \$20 a month.



SAILOR-FARMERS AT WORK

Since interned men are not allowed to have large sums of money in their possession, only \$3 per month in cash is paid to each. The \$17 balance is deposited in the Postal Savings Bank. The sailor-farmers above are exceedingly proud of their vegetable gardens.



LATEST AMERICAN ATROCITY: NOT SO BAD AT THAT

After looking at this picture, why dwell further on the horrors of life in an American internment camp. Can the Kaiser equal this atrocity?



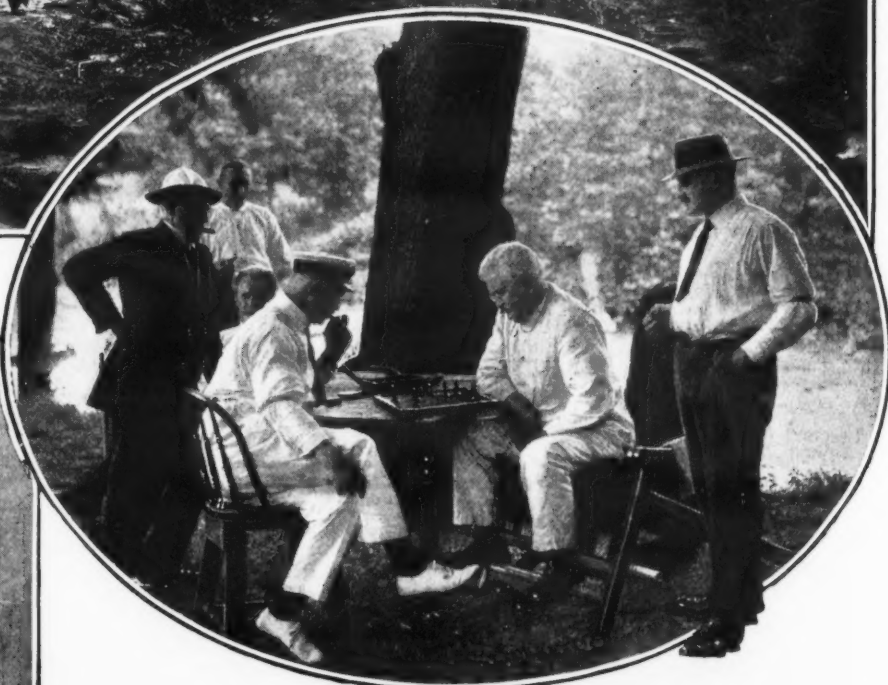
HIS UNWELCOME GERMAN GUESTS

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BUILDING A GERMAN VILLAGE

The men give variety to the day's work by dividing their time in gardening, fishing, playing chess and constructing houses in the "German village" seen above. All material used in this work is gathered from the driftwood salvaged from the river which flows past the camp.



THE CAPTAIN AND THE CHIEF ENGINEER AT WORK

The fortunes of war have deprived these officers of their ship, but chess calls into use many of the mental processes which were formerly employed in guiding an ocean liner.



OLD FRIENDS OF THE TRAVELING PUBLIC

Formerly these men were chefs on the great transatlantic liners, but now they are mess cooks at the camp. Music goes with the meals, for an unusually good band was interned along with the sailors.



THE READING- AND WRITING-ROOM

The grounds give splendid opportunity for outdoor exercise and pleasure, but in bad weather the guests gather in the old ballroom to play games, read and write. Classes in English, history, engineering, and other subjects have been formed. After all is said, life at Hot Springs might be worse.

s Weekly
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A WEEK OF THE WAR

BY HENRY FARRAND GRIFFIN

GROWING British dissatisfaction with inadequate measures to deal with the submarine losses has resulted in Sir Edward Carson's resignation as First Lord of the Admiralty. He is succeeded by Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, whose efficient work as Director General of Munition Supply is generally credited with the present overwhelming superiority of the British artillery over the enemy's. Winston Churchill once more enters the British cabinet, this time as Minister of Munitions. It will be remembered that it was Churchill who wanted to "dig the rats out of their hole," when formerly in charge of the Admiralty. Probably these recent changes will result in more aggressive measures against the submarine—and it is high time to get results.

SUBMARINE LOSSES
STIR
BRITAIN

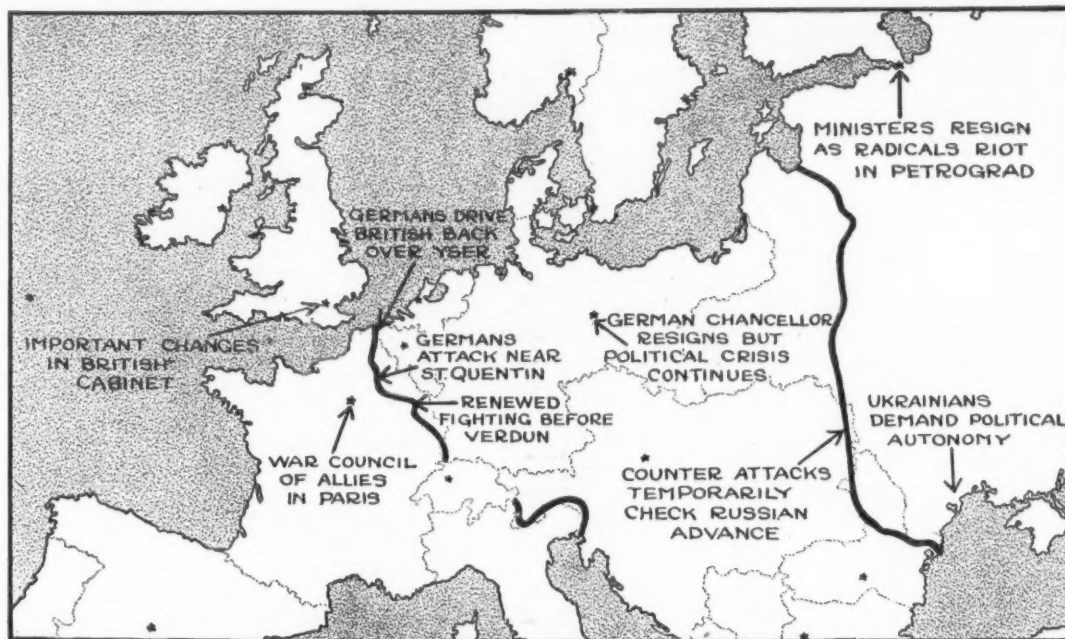
THE submarine menace is bad enough without getting hysterical over it. Recently quite a flurry of excitement was caused by a ludicrous dispatch from London, printed by the leading newspapers which usually show more intelligence in the editing of their news. The dispatch announced under streaming headlines that the submarine losses were now running at the rate of 1,600,000 tons a month—a statement that was ridiculous on the face of it when compared with the Admiralty's weekly lists of losses printed in an adjoining column. Either one or the other statement of losses was necessarily false, and the reports of the Admiralty seem more worthy of credence than the estimate of a single excited newspaper correspondent.

SUBMARINE PERIL
NO GREATER BUT
NO LESS

In this issue we bring up to date the chart of announced submarine losses published here five weeks ago. This shows only the losses of British vessels large enough for transatlantic service (over 1,600 tons) and takes no account of losses of neutral and allied shipping, certainly not over 50% of the British total and probably nearer 25%. As we have previously stated, weekly fluctuations of losses are relatively unimportant. It is the long-continued average that counts. It is curious that there is now so much excitement about submarine losses, which are actually running lower than usual, while a few weeks ago, with much larger losses, there was little popular interest in the subject. The situation may be summed up this way. From February 24th to July 12th, inclusive, the announced British losses of vessels over 1,600 tons (estimating the average at 3,500 tons) totaled 1,449,000 tons. During the same period the announced British losses of vessels under 1,600 tons (estimating the average at 1,000) totaled about 160,000 tons. We have, therefore, during the 21 weeks a total British loss of merchant vessels of all sizes reaching a little over 1,600,000 tons. Figuring farther on the correct basis, we would get a total British loss per year of almost 4,000,000. Neutral and allied shipping losses would bring the annual total for all nations up to somewhere between 5,000,000 and 6,000,000 tons. Now the total of the world's merchant shipping is somewhere around 40,000,000 tons and a very large proportion of this can never be available for transatlantic service. It is evident that the submarine situation is serious enough without hysterical exaggeration.

FIGHTING TO EAST AND WEST

AFTER capturing Halicz, the strategic key to Lemberg, and pressing on some distance further, the Russian advance was temporarily checked and in some places thrown back by vigorous counter-attacks. Later the Germans attacked to the north-east of Lemberg, and the Petrograd war-office reported that some Russian regiments on the Galician front refused to obey orders as a result of radical agitators' influence. It is evident that too much cannot be expected of the Russian armies until they are more thoroughly reorganized.



THE WAR MAP: PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE WEEK

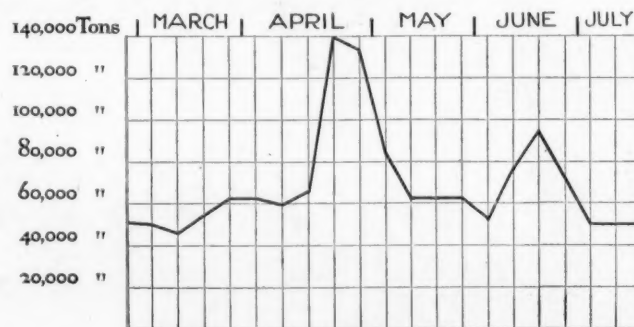
On the western front the Germans, by a sudden and vigorous attack, succeeded in throwing the British back over the River Yser and captured quite a number of prisoners. They did not attempt to follow up their advance, and it was probably undertaken as a defensive measure to eject the British from the Yser bridgeheads, whence they might later have undertaken an offensive along the Belgian coast. Great activity in the air was reported along the Flanders front, and was believed to herald another British attack in force, probably somewhere between Ypres and Lens.

On July 19th the Germans vigorously attacked the French lines to the south of St. Quentin, not far from the juncture of the French and British fronts, where it has been reported that the first American troops may be located. The attack was checked after minor gains, although the Germans took a number of prisoners. We are likely to hear at almost any time that American troops have taken their places somewhere along this section of front, and the German attack may have been planned to make the transfer of trenches more difficult. Fighting also flared up again before Verdun, the Germans attacking, and the French counter-attacking by turns. The casualties were considerable, but the gains on either side relatively unimportant.

A SUDDEN flare-up of rioting and street fighting in Petrograd resulted in many casualties and the resignation of several ministers. The crisis was apparently precipitated by the Ukrainians' demand for autonomy, favored by the Radical extremists and opposed by the more moderate ministers of the Russian government. The difficulty in granting such demands for autonomy lies in the diversity of racial elements in Russia's population. Grant autonomy to the Ukrainians, and the Finns and the Poles, and a dozen other minor nationalities would be encouraged to make similar demands, and there soon would be little left of Russia. The net effect of the changes in the Russian cabinet has been to strengthen the control of the more moderate Socialist element of which Kerensky is a typical representative. The difficulty of holding the radical ex-

RUSSIAN RADICALS RIOTING AGAIN

The Socialists have taken the lead in the fight for internal reforms and the definition of war-aims. The Centrists, the representatives of the Catholic element in the southern states of the German empire, form the clerical party. The fact that they are working with the Socialists in favor of peace is significant when we remember that the Centrist leaders have recently been in close communication with the Catholic court of Austria. In addition we know that the Pope recently announced his intention to make a new statement urging the belligerents to a peace conference. We may, therefore, take it for granted that the Catholic parties in both Austria and Germany will be an increasingly strong influence for peace. The National Liberals are the Reichstag representatives of the great German manufacturing districts and on the whole are in favor of internal electoral reforms, but opposed to peace terms that would eliminate the possibility of annexations. The Conservatives represent the agrarian Junker element with an imperialistic policy. The Radicals are not quite what their name implies, and the other minor parties are numerically insignificant. The important thing to remember is that the Socialists and Centrists together have a majority of the Reichstag, and, if they should have the courage to refuse to vote war credits, could tie the hands of even Germany's autocratic government. The political lineup in some way is similar to that in Russia preceding the revolution, but the Hohenzollern Junkers have probably taken the Russian lesson to heart, and are likely to yield as soon, but as little, as they must without forcing the German people to actual revolt.



Charted by weeks to show estimated tonnage losses of ships over 1,600 tons from February 24th to July 12th, inclusive.

tremists in check in Petrograd has led to a proposal to move the seat of government to Moscow, Russia's ancient capital.

IF cabinet changes and ministerial resignations are any indication, few of the European belligerents are satisfied with the present military and political status of the war. There has been confused and intermittent fighting along both eastern and western fronts, and serious political crises in Germany, Russia and England. The resignation of the German Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg, by no means ended the political tension in Berlin. His successor, Georg Michaelis was generally recognized as a figurehead, and his speech before the Reichstag on war-aims represented

what his masters, the Hohenzollern Junkers, were willing to concede to popular clamor rather than any genuine expression of public opinion. It was virtually a reiteration of Von Bethmann-Hollweg's previous declaration that Germany was and always had been ready for peace on satisfactory terms—but that meant a German peace and in effect a German victory. Michaelis sidestepped the question of annexations by asserting that Germany would not "continue the war a day" for the sake of making conquests, but he carefully avoided saying definitely that there would be no annexations. Later by a vote of 214 to 116 the Reichstag adopted a peace resolution specifically renouncing the policy of annexations. Thus we have a clean-cut issue between the Junker leadership, unwilling to give up the hope of annexations, and German public opinion, longing for peace and urging a definite stand against annexations. To understand recent German political developments it is necessary to bear in mind the voting strength of the various parties in the Reichstag as follows:

Socialists	110
Centrists	91
Conservatives	41
National Liberals	44
Radicals	45
Poles	18
Free Conservatives	12
Anti-Semites	3
Economic Union	9
Independents	24

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MEN WHO ARE WINNING THE WAR

EDITOR'S NOTE. — In the fourth article of the series on men who are fighting the nation's battles Mr. Crawford tells the story of General Pershing on whom Fortune has both smiled and frowned to an unusual extent.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN JOSEPH PERSHING, TO WHOM, AS COMMANDER OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN FRANCE, FAME BECKONS

BY WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD

YOU may talk about your Bakers, and your Scotts, your Hoovers and Baruchs; they have done and are doing excellent work, but the man-of-the-hour is Major General John Joseph Pershing. Preparatory work is necessary, directing heads are essential, but the man who does things at the front is the man in the limelight; he captures the glory, or shoulders the blame. The work of the directors amounts to nothing, unless the man commissioned to execute their plans has the ability and the courage to carry them out.

Pershing meets the crowning opportunity of his career under auspicious circumstances. At the beginning of his duties as Generalissimo of the American forces in France, he has the hearty cooperation of our Allies; America is gratified at the glorious reception he has received abroad, and behind him stand the American people. The best blood of our land is soon to be at his service, and he has the unlimited backing of the Government, with soldiers, munitions and money. It remains to be seen whether he will be able to cap his past glorious career with victory in the Titanic struggle for universal liberty. Germany, which has consistently scouted the possibility of America's landing a sufficient force in France to be of efficient service to our Allies, is due to have a rude awakening. Pershing has already a considerable force of American soldiers, who have been trained in the Philippines and in the Mexican campaign. These men will be able to give an excellent account of themselves. Within a few months, there will be added to his forces hundreds of thousands of National Guardsmen, and still later six hundred and twenty-five thousand men, which are to compose the first National Army, a very respectable showing for a country that Germany thought was of such little military importance that she might insult it with impunity.

Americans will be interested in knowing something of the personality, ability and history of the man into whose hands the momentous task has been intrusted. Pershing was born in 1860 on a farm in Missouri. His mother was a Tennessean, and he inherits Southern chivalry and Western hardihood. In his boyhood days, he was inspired by the example of General Grant to become a soldier. The acme of his ambitions was to march at the head of troops and hear the bugle sound an advance. However, there seemed little likelihood that his ambitions would ever be realized. Like Agricola, he was following the plow when informed that he had received an appointment to West Point. It was by chance that he was allowed to enter the army. The Congressman from his district was anxious to secure the country vote, and looking over his list of rustic applicants he picked out the name of young Pershing at random. It was a lucky selection for America when his hands lighted upon the application of this country ploughboy.

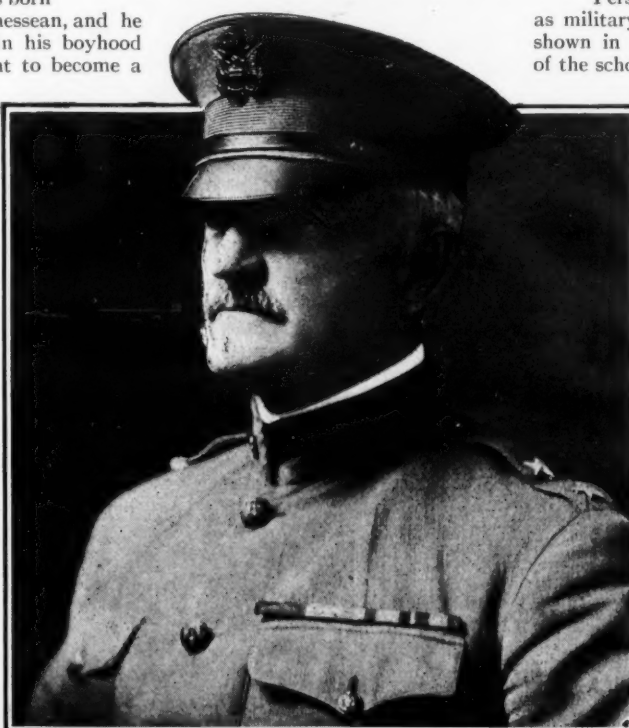
General McIntyre, who was a classmate of Pershing at West Point, says "he was a husky youth, more than six feet tall, spare, brawny, muscular, and was considerably older than the average youth on entering the academy, having reached the age of twenty-two." His face was ruddy and thoroughly browned by the Missouri sun and his life in the open had given him splendid health.

The more elite West Pointers from the effete East were inclined to poke fun at the rustic Southerner, but they did not laugh long. A few interesting fights in true West Point style backed up by evidence of his Hotspur temper soon convinced hazers that they could find other subjects of merriment that were safer. Pershing was green, but his uprightness and courage carried him safely over pitfalls that usually beset the path of a country boy. He was not an excellent student, standing about the middle of his class, which was, by the way, the largest that had ever entered West Point, but he was a born



GENERAL PERSHING ON THE MARCH

No other soldier in the army has seen more active service than the commander of the American expeditionary force. He is seen here fording a river on his expedition into Mexico after Villa.



JUST BEFORE LEAVING FOR FRANCE

This portrait photograph of Major General Pershing was taken in Washington a few days before he sailed to prepare for the arrival of the American army.

soldier. Books and book knowledge were to him unfortunate adjuncts to learning the profession of arms. He took to military training from the beginning, securing as a third classman the rank of first corporal, and in his third year that of first sergeant, these ranks being the highest attainable by a student in his second and third years. He graduated as senior captain of the corps of cadets, this showing that he was regarded by the military officers as the most ideal soldier of his class. It is more remarkable when it is remembered that in class standing one-half of the students surpassed him, and scholastic standing counts for a percentage in the selection of officers.

Pershing took a great interest in athletics, and was the best horseman at West Point, being able to vie with circus performers as a skilled bareback rider. He was one of the most expert cavalrymen that ever rode at West Point. He graduated in 1886 and was assigned to a cavalry regiment then stationed in Arizona, where he distinguished himself within a year by performing a feat of endurance that has rarely, if ever, been equaled in the American army. General Miles officially complimented him for having brought a body of soldiers one hundred and forty miles in forty-six hours without the loss of a horse or a trooper. Not even so much as a canteen was missing.

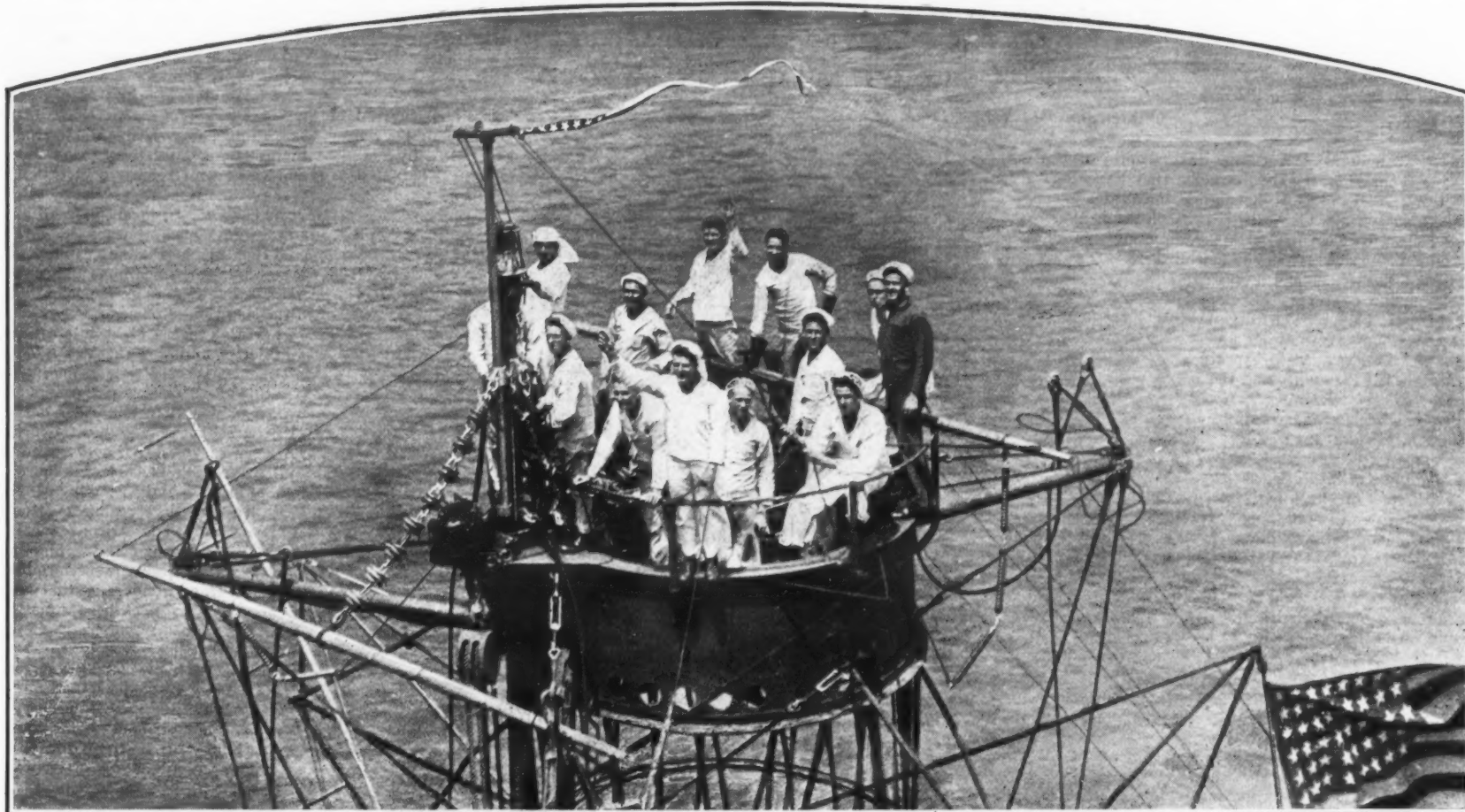
The young officer took part under General Carr in the pursuit and capture of Geronimo, the Apache, who had caused the United States so much trouble, following him far beyond the Mexican border. His western campaigns were not directed solely against the red man. The cattle thief and outlaw learned to respect and fear the rugged young officer. On one occasion he captured without firing a gun a body of desperadoes who had sworn to die with their boots on rather than surrender; but recognizing the bravery and dogged determination of the young cavalryman, they surrendered without resistance. After the subduing of the West was accomplished, Pershing was ordered to the State University of Nebraska as military instructor. The effect of his military genius is still shown in this school, the Government having recognized it as one of the schools of sufficient military excellence to allow the appointment of some of its graduates to commissions in the United States Army.

While stationed at Lincoln, he met two young men and they became bosom friends. They were classed by a humorous paragrapher in a Lincoln paper as "The Three Musketeers." Strange as it may seem these three men afterward became famous; each succeeded in reaching the top of his chosen field. Charles E. Magoon had a predilection for diplomacy, so much so, that in semi-humorous conceit his chums called him the "Ambassador." Magoon afterward became Governor General of Cuba, and directed the affairs of the island republic so well that he converted it from a revolution-ridden island, near to bankruptcy, into a prosperous, peaceful country. Jesse Burkett had a view for statescraft and used to spout to his friends political economy with all the wisdom of a Webster; later he became United States Senator from Nebraska. John J. Pershing, the third musketeer, was dubbed the "General" and is today the outstanding military figure of America. The three met while attending law school, for Pershing utilized his idle hours while at the University by studying law, taking the degree of LL.B.

His excellent showing as a military instructor at the University of Nebraska attracted the attention of the War Department, and he was assigned to West Point as an instructor in military tactics. At the Academy he was thoroughly hated by the boys who tried to shirk and equally loved by those who tried to do their duty, for he had already developed his striking characteristics of being kind and forbearing

(Continued on page 164)

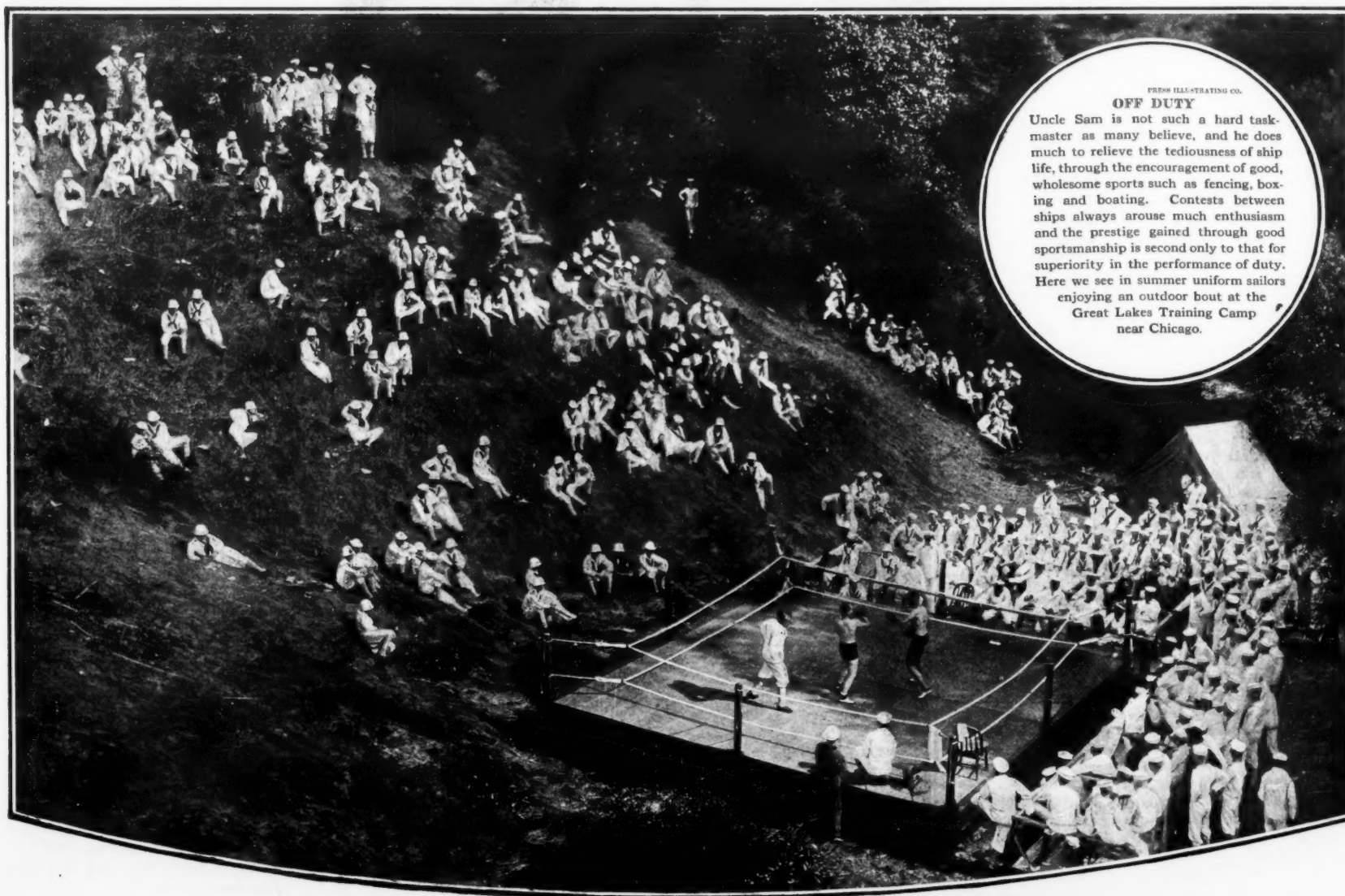
"LAND HO!" FOR THE SAILOR BOY



THE EVER-WAKEFUL EYE OF THE NAVY

At all hours of the day or night aboard ship, one may hear the hail of the lookout. It may come from the masthead or "crow's-nest," from the bridge, from the port side or the starboard, de-

pending on the elements, whether at sea or in port, in battle or in practice. The lookout is one of the most important units on shipboard and on his eternal vigilance depends the ship's safety.



OFF DUTY

Uncle Sam is not such a hard taskmaster as many believe, and he does much to relieve the tediousness of ship life, through the encouragement of good, wholesome sports such as fencing, boxing and boating. Contests between ships always arouse much enthusiasm and the prestige gained through good sportsmanship is second only to that for superiority in the performance of duty. Here we see in summer uniform sailors enjoying an outdoor bout at the Great Lakes Training Camp near Chicago.

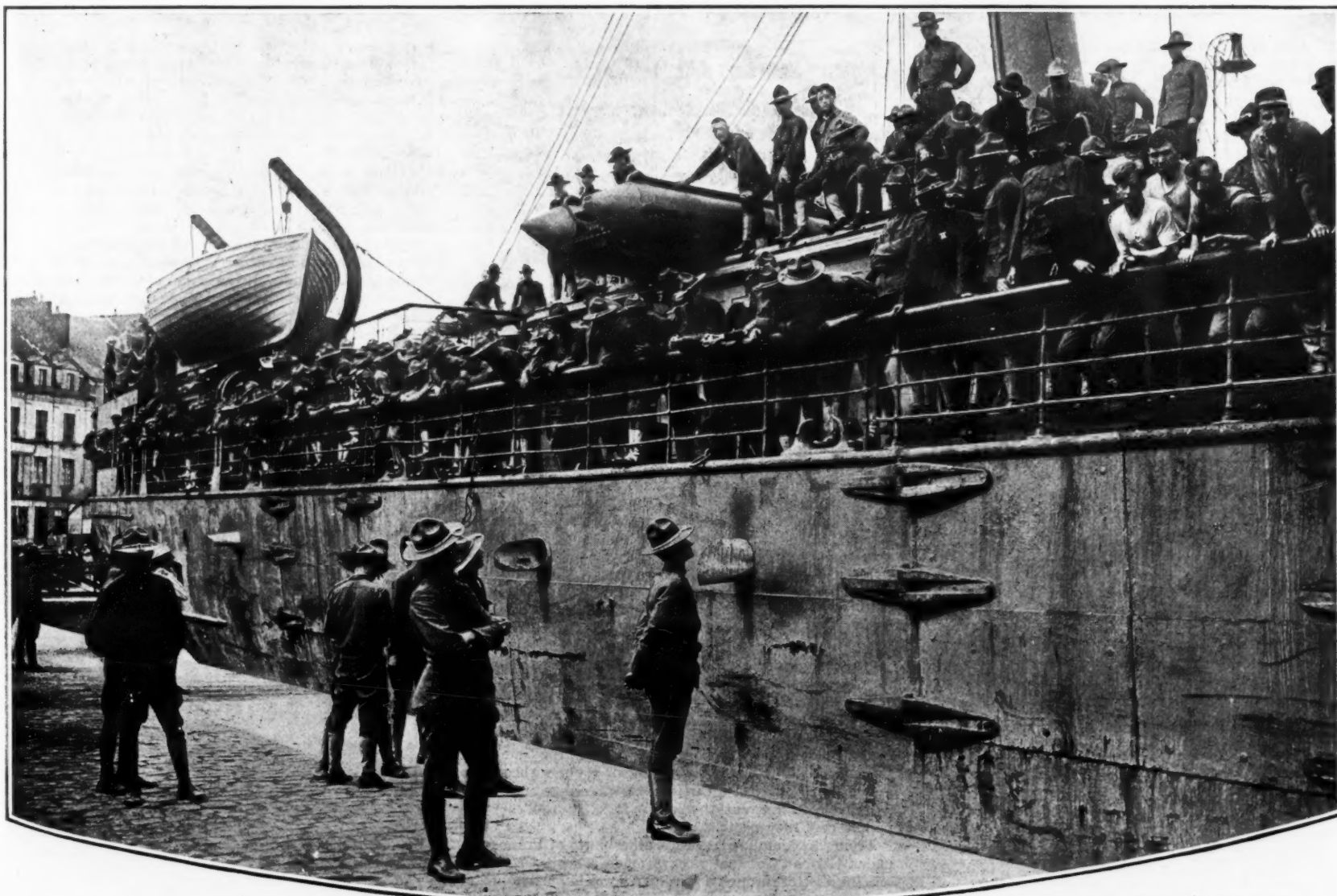
LANDING "TEDDIES" IN FRANCE



MARCHING TO THEIR QUARTERS

Bands play a small part on the firing line, but this one added to the general enthusiasm with which our men were greeted upon their arrival in France. Shortly after the coming of his men, General Pershing issued an order in which he said: "For the first time in history an American

Army finds itself in European territory. The good name of the United States of America and the maintenance of cordial relations require the perfect deportment of each member of this command." The men are responding loyally to this order.



THE JOURNEY'S END

Submarine scares to the contrary, it is generally recognized that the transporting of the first expeditionary force of "Teddies," as the French call the American soldiers, was done in record

style and by the time the big movements of troops begin the entire transport problem will be a well-regulated, systematic business. The new arrivals are greeting those on shore.

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR LEBLANC, COPYRIGHT KADEL AND HERBERT

UNDER GERMAN VERBOTEN



PROCLAMATIONS ISSUED BY THE GERMANS WHILE OCCUPYING NOYON, FRANCE

The German "Verboten" even in peace times was a characteristic of the Empire, and American's traveling in Germany were quick to remark the great amount of "forbidding" which the gov-

ernment did by proclamation and notice. In the Belgian and French districts which the German Army occupies requisitions and "Verbotsen" are exceedingly numerous.

LIFE in a town under German military rule is far from pleasant, as the inhabitants of Noyon and other French towns learned by bitter experience. Noyon is one of the many towns swept by the invaders in their baffled march towards Paris. It remained in German hands until this year, when Hindenburg retired and its people had the joy once more of living under the French flag and under civil, instead of military, rule.

Upon their re-occupation of Noyon, the French found a large number of placards which had been issued by the German commandant. These posters tell the tale of the sufferings of the French people under German domination, the different forms of oppression they were subjected to and the indignities heaped upon them. The proclamations of the German commanders dealt with practically every detail of daily life and were liberally sprinkled with warnings of death penalties, terms of imprisonment and heavy fines. The evidence is not to be disputed, for the posters printed by the German authorities and signed by the military commanders have been photographed. All are in French, a few, however, having the German version alongside the French text.

COMMANDANTURE DE NOYON

Avis important!

Le commandant de la Place de Noyon porte à la connaissance du public que tous les ordres qui lui sont donnés — notamment les convocations pour corvées — émanent de la Commandanture laquelle confie à la Mairie le soin de les transmettre aux intéressés.

En conséquence, les personnes requises sont tenues d'obéir, sous peine de 150 Mark d'amende, ou de 2 semaines de prison, qui ne les dispenseront pas d'obéir quand même aux ordres donnés.

Noyon, le 15 avril 1916.

Le commandant de place.

(TRANSLATION) IMPORTANT NOTICE

The commandant of the Noyon notifies the public that all the orders given to them, especially those concerning assembly for service for the Army, emanate from the commandant and are entrusted to the municipality for transmission to those interested. In consequence the persons requisitioned are compelled to obey under pain of a fine of 150 marks or two weeks' imprisonment, which does not exempt them from obeying the orders.

Noyon, April 15th, 1916.
(Corvées freely translated means "non-military service for the army.")

Avis au public.

Alexandre Louis, Boulevard Carnot 15, Lavière Jules, rue des Boucheries 4, Merlu Louis, rue des Merciers 10, Helle Gualvert, rue St. Eloi 8 ont été punis de prison, parce qu'ils n'ont pas salué les officiers allemands en se découvrant.

Noyon, le 30 juillet 1915.

Le commandant de la place.

(TRANSLATION) NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Alexandre Louis, boulevard Carnot 15, Lavière Jules, rue des Boucheries, 4, Merlu Louis, rue des Merciers 10, Helle Gualvert, rue St. Eloi 8, have been punished with imprisonment for failing to salute German officers by removing their hats.

Noyon, July 30th, 1915.

One of the notices picked up from the pile, states that potatoes still growing in the fields are "confiscated by the German army," and the inhabitants may have only enough for their immediate need. Another proclamation commands all apples and pears in the orchards and prohibits the making of cider. Any person found keeping apples is threatened with fine or imprisonment. Still another proclamation orders all inhabitants owning truck gardens to grow vegetables for the German troops. Even chickens came under the ban. One order provides for a census of hens laying eggs, hens not laying eggs, and young chickens. The rules relating to food and foodstuffs are numerous and varied and show that the Germans meant to have all they wanted, despite the needs of the people whose property they were commandeering.

Not satisfied with regulating food and crops, there were also orders as to the time the people must go home and stay there. During the winter months no one was allowed out after five o'clock, but on January 20th, the time limit was generously extended half an hour! If one wished to go anywhere in a cart or a carriage, he was obliged to obtain a permit costing twenty-five cents; for a train journey the permit cost fifty cents.

Trying to communicate with other parts of France not under German domination was made a crime. Anyone sending a letter through a third party was liable to a prison sentence of from two to five years and fine of from twenty-five cents to twelve hundred and fifty dollars. Anyone carrying such letters might be sentenced to five years' hard labor or even to death.

A rather amusing, yet typical example of the Prussian tyranny, was a proclamation addressed to small boys. According to this order, it was their duty to take off their hats whenever they passed an officer. But the French lad has as much patriotism as his elders, and he either refused to take off his hat, or if he did, doffed it in a manner which showed contempt rather than respect. Annoyed, the German officers issued a second proclamation in which all boys twelve years or over were warned that if they did not doff their hats in a respectful fashion, they would be punished.

Spying is an incessant worry to the Germans, and all sorts of violations of their regulations are made the basis of charges of spying. Anyone trying to correspond more frequently with relatives or friends than the authorities think necessary is suspected of espionage.

A collection of the proclamations, notices and warnings to the people of Noyon is being preserved as a grim souvenir of the war and as evidence of what it is like to live under the iron heel of the invader. Unfortunately the legacy of bitterness left behind by the Prussian military commanders will remain long after peace is established.

Ordre public.

Toute la récolte (seigle, blé, avoine, orge) est réquisitionnée par l'armée allemande.

Les cultivateurs et les propriétaires recevront de l'armée allemande après la récolte la part qu'elle jugera suffisante. Ils seront obligés, sans aucune rétribution, à aider à la récolte par ordre de l'administration allemande.

Il est sévèrement interdit de couper et rentrer les récoltes sans que l'ordre leur en ait été donné; ils seraient punis d'une amende jusqu'à cent Marks ou de prison jusqu'à deux semaines, s'ils contrevenaient aux ordres de l'armée allemande.

Noyon, le 28 juillet 1915.

Le commandant de la place.

(TRANSLATION) PUBLIC NOTICE

The entire harvest (rye, wheat, oats, barley) is requisitioned by the German army. Workers and the owners will receive from the German army after the harvest that share which is considered sufficient. They are obliged to assist with the harvest without recompense by order of the German administration. Cutting or gathering the harvest is strictly prohibited without orders; this will be punished with a fine up to 100 marks or imprisonment up to two weeks if the orders of the German army are not obeyed.

Noyon, July 28th, 1915.

August 2, 1917

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TEACHING OFFICERS TO FIGHT

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JAMES H. HARE, STAFF WAR PHOTOGRAPHER FOR LESLIE'S



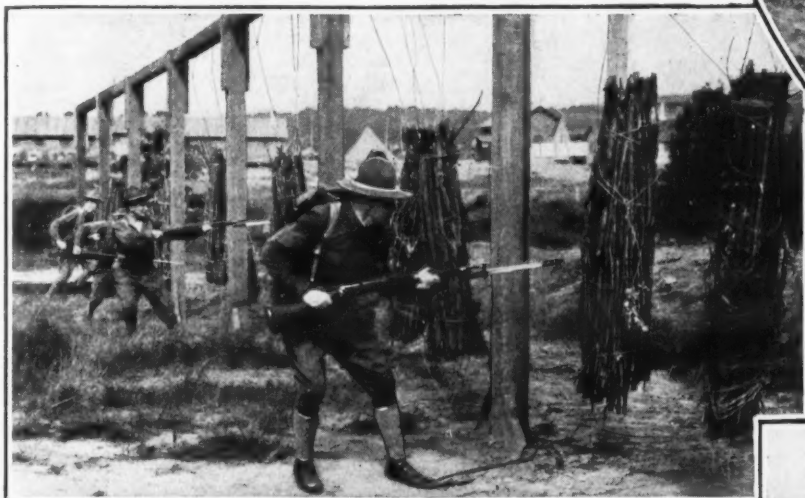
NO, THEY ARE NOT RELEASING PIGEONS

The fluttering objects in the air are hand grenades which the candidates for commissions in the army are learning to throw as if they were baseballs.



THE BAYONET IN THE TRENCH

After the artillery and rifle fire has done its work engagement after engagement must be decided by the "shock," which is nothing more nor less than the hand to-hand fighting of opposing lines coming together. The men above are giving the trench dummies a sample of "shock."



SIX INCHES OF COLD STEEL

In bayonet work men are taught to strike at vital parts with full force and yet to control the power behind the thrust so the bayonet will not be buried deeper than six inches.



OVER THE TOP ON TO THE ENEMY

'Over the top' usually refers to going over the top of one's own trench in a charge against the enemy, but the men at the left have crossed "no man's land" and are on the point of going into the enemy's trench, bayonet first. The final jump into the trench seen above looks very simple, but bitter resistance is almost certain to be met. In bayonet work, which includes not only the actual fighting but also practice in overcoming all possible obstacles while carrying a rifle with fixed bayonet, the English manual has been adopted. Though the German soldier is an all-round good fighting man, his enemies testify that he does not like cold steel, which has always been the favorite weapon of British and American troops. The pictures on this page were taken by Mr. Hare at the Officers' Training Camp at Fort Myer, Virginia.



THE HUMAN TOUCH IN BANKING

BY WILLIAM A. SHRYER

IT'S only natural. We like to think of a business as more or less human. But what about a bank?

Supposing you were to be told that a certain bank in your town was besieged by a line of people over two hundred feet long, and that they commenced to gather long before the doors were opened at 9 A. M.? Suppose you learned that, the minute the doors were opened, this crowd jammed into the lobby and, continuing to gather, refused to leave until each and every one had made his laborious way to the little cages that need no description? What would you think if you learned that it became necessary to call out the police department to handle such a crowd, which refused to relinquish their common object until six long hours past the time-honored hour every bank is supposed to close its doors?

If your experience with banks and bankers is that of the average man, it wouldn't be hard to guess that your answer to these questions would be: "A run on the bank, of course!"

These things occurred in the city of Detroit on March 1st of this year, and the crowd of people that besieged this bank numbered over six thousand. It is possible that a few who needed a little money managed to fight their way to the cages of the paying tellers and withdrew their usual daily needs. Five thousand eight hundred and sixty-one of them, however, came for an entirely different purpose. They came to deposit money in that bank and refused to leave until they had done so.

In the light of preconceived notions about banks one would be entirely justified in branding this story as a figment of the imagination, and yet it is true. The bank was the Highland Park State Bank of Detroit, and what is more remarkable still, the bank had no hoary traditions of age to partially explain such a mark of confidence and trust. It was a new bank, the youngest in the city, and on this eventful day was celebrating its first anniversary.

If the men responsible for the conduct of this successful bank had achieved such a result as this as the heads of a department store, a drug business or any one of a hundred ordinary businesses, it would even then be decidedly interesting to know just what they did to bring six thousand people to their place of business in one day, and make actual "sales" to not less than 5,861 of them. When you consider that it was done by a bank, the result is absolutely phenomenal and revolutionary, and it is worth while to know how they did it.

In the first place, this is not the first time that this bank has upset old-fashioned banking traditions. On the very first day it opened its doors, it precipitated almost a riot. On that day it secured 6,766 new accounts. Having done this once, they felt it could be done again, for its managers are first and foremost real business men, as well as real human beings. What's more they actually appreciate that its customers are human beings and deal with them accordingly.

As every business under the sun has discovered, except that of the ordinary bank, human beings like to be told. For the past fifteen years a number of men, whose energy in the face of discouragement is amazing, have been trying to make the banks see that it pays to advertise.

As a result, there are a number of banks which actually spend real money in advertising. Many, however, continue to look upon double-column-five-inch display of the financial statement of the bank as advertising.

Not so the Highland Park Bank. Its officers and directors believe in putting the human touch into business. James Couzens is the president of this bank. Henry Ford is an important director. If you have heard of one you have doubtless heard of the other. There are a lot of people in Detroit who call Mr. Couzens "Jim." If you knew him, you would be likely to call him that yourself, even if he is a multi-millionaire.



guessed further that people would be interested in it, and he guessed right.

A week in advance of the big day we have in mind Ewing sent a personal, signed letter to every depositor. Whether you are a banker or not, you may be interested in reading what he said:

We're going to let you—together with the rest of our old friends—in on our secret.

You will remember that it was on March first, 1916, that we first opened our doors for business—embarking on what has proved to be the biggest year's growth ever seen in Detroit banking circles. And so we are going to observe the first anniversary of that day fittingly—and we want you to be here and help us do it.

Here is the plan!

We shall present every new Savings depositor with a beautiful souvenir leather pass-book—something different. These books will be numbered "A 1," "A 2," "A 3," etc.; and will be given out numerically, the first one opening a Savings account on March first receiving "A 1"—the next person "A 2," etc.

But—along with this book, there's going to be something else!—a "something" which is to be a surprise to every one—even you!

So, just between you and us, our advice to you is this: You already have an account in our Savings Department. So we would advise you to drop in and start another for a member of the family—wife—son—daughter—or the "latest arrival" at your home. And perhaps you have a friend who would like to do likewise. Anyway, tell him about it.

Will you come?

Yours very truly,

(Signed)

ALONZO P. EWING.

Thank you.

IN THE PAYING TELLER'S CAGE

From this cage the paying teller hands out the currency which those who present checks for payment seek. Every bank loses or gains patrons through the personalities of those who meet the public at the wicket. Receiving and paying tellers are now looked upon as salesmen and are trained to show the public every courtesy and consideration.



THE INTERIOR OF A MODERN CITY BANK

During business hours there is a constant flow of patrons in and out of every bank and attendants are at hand to aid customers in every possible way. All of the larger banks and many of the smaller now have special departments and reception rooms for women patrons and officers of the banks are always at hand to offer aid and advice. Contrary to the practice of a few years ago, the progressive bank now endeavors to surround itself with a "make yourself at home" atmosphere.

Mr. Couzens has a lot of jobs, one of them being Police Commissioner of Detroit without any pay—he has given the pay to his patrolmen. He doesn't give a lot of time to running the bank, especially since he doesn't have to. Alonzo P. Ewing runs the bank. If you know him he will answer to "Lon" any time. He is a human being, and so are those under him who have learned that it pays to be human in the banking business.

To a human being a birthday is a personal, sentimental affair. It didn't require much thought on Mr. Ewing's part to decide that it would be entirely human for a bank to celebrate its birthday just as individuals do. He

secured a new penny in a small box of birthday cake. A lot more secured a bright new dime. Some drew quarters and every once in a while a whoop of delight went up when a lucky man or woman found a five-dollar gold piece. The actual money given away amounted to exactly \$586.10, or an average of ten cents per depositor.

Just seven pieces of newspaper advertising were used. Five of them were eighteen inches. The largest was ninety-six inches, and on the last day of February the next largest was run, a piece of fifty inches.

The entire cost of this newspaper campaign was \$1,100.

(Continued on page 165)

His third step was to launch a regular, human interest newspaper campaign. If a few more banks would try such a campaign they might learn what real advertising can do. It isn't necessary to do any guessing about it, either. Actual results were secured from this campaign and the actual costs are here given you.

There is real psychology behind these advertisements. Two of the strongest human appeals known to advertising were used in a most natural and effective way. First is the instinct that prompts every one of us to go to some lengths to secure something for nothing. The other is the irresistible appeal of mystery.

Every depositor was told he would receive something. What this "something" would be wasn't even hinted at in the advertisements, but it was a pretty open secret in Detroit. It was told "in confidence" to a lot of friends of the bank. They in turn told others, and when one learns that the something was a piece of money, one may imagine how fast the secret traveled. It is a safe bet that every person of the 6,000 in line knew what he would get, if he didn't have an idea how much.

As a matter of fact a lot of the 5,861 new depositors se-

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August 2, 1917

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WHEN THE WAR HAWKS CLASH

BY FREDERIC W. ZINN

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Readers of LESLIE's are familiar with the stirring letters of Frederic Zinn who won renown in the Foreign Legion and has been cited several times since his transfer to the aviation section. In his account of a battle in the air Mr. Zinn gives the most vivid word picture that has yet come from the pen of one who has figured as a principal in an air conflict.

THE orderly, having delivered headquarters' orders to me, to re-explore and photograph a back area far behind the German trenches, went on to give the word to Albel, my pilot, so by the time I had dressed and gotten down to the hangars, I found him already there giving some directions to his mechanics. I gave the necessary orders to the armuriers and to the photographers who would put on and arrange the machine-guns and camera. We have only to get into our fur-lined "combinations" and our weird-looking headgears and to climb into our places. With blocks under the wheels and two mechanics holding down the tail, the motor gets its final test. Once it is warmed up and working, Albel reduces it to the minimum speed, the blocks are pulled from under the wheels, and in short uncertain jerks, we go bumping off to the far side of the field,



THE PLANE IN WHICH NORMAN PRINCE FELL TO HIS DEATH

Lieutenant Norman Prince was one of the most distinguished of American aviators. In a night raid over the German lines he was hit in the head by shrapnel and in making his landing when sorely wounded, fouled a telegraph wire and died a few hours later from injuries received in the fall.



HIDING FROM THE AIRMEN

This important observation post is built out of bales of hay which form an indistinguishable cover from the eyes of airmen on reconnaissance.

and head around, nose into the wind. One quick look to see that all is clear, a signal to the pilot, and he opens the valve to its fullest. There is no hesitation—at a tremendous speed we tear across the field and, at the far side, we clear the ground and shoot up above the line of trees that borders the road. It is only at this time that one can hope to get any of the sensation that is popularly associated with flying. But we are both too busy to appreciate it.

Steering a twisting, irregular course, as crooked as the trench below us, we head toward the particular fortified village which we want to photograph first. The German fire opens below but our continual change of direction has the desired effect of spoiling the German gunners' aim and the shells explode farther and farther away from us.

Once over the village my work begins in earnest. From there to the Massive I want a continuous series of photographs with no gaps between; that means taking them regularly at fifteen-second intervals and between them changing the plates and taking a quick look over my shoulder. The camera is a complicated affair and the work must be done with great care

as well as with extreme rapidity. As we approach the Massive, the cannonade breaks out afresh. This time two batteries are concentrated on us and every instant the roar of the motor is punctuated by the rending crash of a shell. One flying fragment cuts through the wing; Albel jerks his controls and again the machine begins to pitch and twist, making my part of the work still more difficult. As we turn above the Massive, I see two machines above and just behind us. They bear French "cocardes" on the wings, but their profile is unfamiliar and they are not being fired on. German aviators have of late commenced the dirty practice of replacing their black crosses by markings made exactly to resemble our red, white and blue cocardes for the particular purpose of creeping up and shooting down the unsuspecting French, so we must be on our guard. I quickly signal Albel to "get out from under" and we veer off and commence to climb up to their level; the main thing is not to have them on our backs. As we approach, they make no move to change their course and when we get nearer we see that they are some of our new big "tri-place" M—s, real battleplanes in every sense of the word. This is the first time we have seen them on the front, but we recognize them from the profiles we have seen posted on the bulletin board in the observers' room. I wave, the rear machine gunner waves back and we volplane back to continue our work where we left off.

The shelling which followed us up to the M—s now stays with them and we have ten minutes of almost uninterrupted work. Only two villages remain to be covered. In one of my hurried glances over my shoulder, I see three specks farther back in the interior and when I look around again they have grown into aeroplanes. At the third glance their nationality or their intent can hardly be mistaken, but to make sure, I take a look through my glasses. The curves of their elevating planes and their motor hoods are perfectly distinctive—they are Boche and they are after us. Thanks be that they are coming from that particular direction, for if they were between us and our own lines it would be a wholly different story. We are over our last village and I take two more pictures. Just to convince myself that I am not excited, I try not to hurry them and naturally go to the opposite extreme, leaving too long an interval between. This will show up as a nasty gap when the draughtsmen make the "lay-out."

The Germans are now very close, in fact much closer than I intended to let them get. Albel had not seen them yet, but a touch on the trigger of the machine gun, a "raffle" of three or four shots and he is warned. He heads toward our lines, pushes the nose of the machine down a trifle to get more speed and looks around, all in the same instant. I hold up three fingers and point back where he can already see the nearest German. Then I work the camera shutter for the last time and hastily swing around so I am facing backwards. It is going to be a running fight.

Seeing that we are ready and cannot be taken by surprise, the first German opens fire. All three of them are fast one-man fighting machines, probably Hauberstadters. As armament they have one or perhaps two Maxim

(Continued on page 168)



© KADEL & LAMBERT

THE AVIATOR'S GRAVE

The custom of marking the graves of aviators by the propellers of their broken machines adds a touch handed down from the days of chivalry. The grave in the foreground is that of a German aviator whose propeller was broken when he fell to his death. The two unbroken propellers on the grave in the rear form the post and arms of a cross.



In this drawing the artist illustrates a British drive against a town occupied by the Germans. Heavy artillery fire has been directed against the German lines for days and shells are seen breaking well ahead of the advancing waves. German shells are causing havoc among the attacking troops who, however, press on despite heavy losses from high explosives and shrapnel. In the right fore-

ON THE WESTERN FRONT, BRITISH TROOPS DRIVING GERMAN
ground a British field gun is adding its bit to the fray though the explosion of a German shell seems likely to cripple the gun crew. Overhead airplanes are on duty giving range and reporting on the movement of troops. Men in the attack must withstand not only shell fire but also that of machine guns and from the infantry. In the background is the burning town. The American troops now in the attack are the men who are the people, who are the army.



I TROOPS DRIVING GERMANS FROM A FRENCH TOWN

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troops now in France are in training close behind the lines where fighting like this is under way. The men are fit and in good spirits and full of praise for the friendly cooperation of the French people, who have willingly and gladly given up many of their own comforts to accommodate the army. The soldiers work a minimum of eight hours daily, the officers from twelve to

sixteen. In addition, they take long "hikes" to get into condition. The majority are standing the gaff in a way that speaks volumes for the efficiency of the American system. It is planned to co-operate with the French troops in the district in regular and constant training. Each American soldier will have virtually individual instruction from French veterans.

WITH ITALY IN THE ALPS



AN OUTDOOR MAGAZINE

The transportation of ammunition in the Alps has proved one of the most difficult problems for the Italian and Austrian armies to meet. Slings, cables, mules, railroads and men have been utilized to haul guns and ammunition up the mountains to commanding points. Often hundreds of men are at work for weeks moving a single gun from one point to another. In the picture above is seen an ammunition base from which shells for trench warfare are drawn.



THE WORK TO WHICH THEY WERE BRED

For centuries the monks of St. Bernard in the Alps have maintained the breed of dogs seen above to give aid to belated travelers in the mountains or rescuing unfortunates lost in storms. The great dog is the equal of the bloodhound in keenness of nose and capacity for tracking. The rivalry of Alpine hospices in breeding dogs of this type is intense, and when the Great War is over new and marvelous stories of the rescue of wounded soldiers will be added to the tales the world has long heard in praise of these animals.

THE LOOKOUT

Through the most bitter weather imaginable the soldiers of Italy and Austria have maintained their lines high in the peaks of the Alps and often within a few yards of each other. This lookout dressed in white to prevent detection by the enemy is watching for any movement by hostile troops.



THE ALLIES IN THE BALKANS

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR "LESLIE'S" BY EDWIN RALPH ESTEP



THIS SPOT HAS BEEN NICK-NAMED THE "CLUB HOUSE"

The Allies' trenches are directly in front of the huge rock and only forty to fifty yards of open ground are between them and the German trenches. In the trenches *mitrailleuse* keep watch of No-Man's-Land day and night, while the soldiers rest, out of danger, behind the natural fortress and are not called upon except in moments of need. Since the abdication of King George and the ascension to the throne of his son Alexander signs of renewed activity in the Balkans are showing. The menace of the uncertainty of Greece's movements has been done away with by the entry of that country into the war and if the U-boat activity can be curtailed in the Mediterranean, it is likely that the Allies will drive north into Serbia.



CAMP LIFE AT THE FRONT

Even the soldiers of the Balkans shave and keep their hair closely trimmed. There are few war barber shops, however, which have the same open-air advantages and native surroundings of this barber shop four thousand feet above the sea in the Balkan hills, where peasant wanderings are apt to appear for bread in a division headquarters or in a battery of howitzers.

GREEK SOLDIERS ON THE MARCH

Now that the soldiers of the Greek Venizelos army are united with those of the Athenian Greek army, Greece is able to put several hundred thousand well-equipped men in the field. It is believed that efforts will be made to drive the German-Austrian army from Greek territory and to eliminate Turkey from the war, as well as to strike at the Germans in the north.





RUSSIAN OFFICER READING A PROCLAMATION UNDER THE REPUBLIC

Russia is having her troubles again. The Maximalists and Radicals of Kronstadt made up of sailors, anarchists and malcontents having openly defied the Republic, clashes in the streets of Petrograd between mobs and the loyal soldiers resulted in much bloodshed. Conferences between the cabinet and the workmen and soldiers' delegates, resulted in the resignation of Premier Lvoff and the appointment of Alexander F. Kerensky, the idol of the people, as Premier. Though the most popular

man in Russia, Kerensky has twice been the target of an assassin's bullet. His appointment is expected to consolidate a larger section of national opinion behind the government than heretofore and while there is always danger from the activity of the radicals it is believed the great body of soldiers, sailors and workmen will draw nearer and nearer to the men now in power. In the picture a Russian officer is seen reading a government proclamation to officers and soldiers.

Fourth Year and Fiftieth Thousand The New Type 57 Cadillac

YOU are safe in expecting great things from this new Cadillac.

You know the goodness that has gone before.

You know that for three years now, the Cadillac has concentrated on the one type—the V-type eight cylinder.

In all that time Cadillac engineers have devoted their energies and their skill to the perfection of a principle, and to the raising of a standard.

The Eight Cylinder Cadillac embodying that principle now enters its fourth year and its fiftieth thousand.

How much this means, you who drive Cadillacs and who know Cadillac thoroughness, can readily understand.

It means of course that you gain immensely by every one of the forty-nine thousand that have gone before.

All the experience gained and all the excellence attained must culminate in the greatest of all cars which a great

factory has ever built.

Those who know the Cadillac, know it for certain refinements of performance—peculiar to itself.

These are Cadillac marks of distinction—recognized and admitted everywhere—raised to a new pitch of perfection.

The new car is brought closer than ever to that ideal in which the motive power is completely forgotten.

You who have reveled in the superlative smoothness that enabled you to relax both mind and body, will find a new measure of relaxation now.

You who have enthused before in its mastery over the hills, will renew your enthusiasm.

The new Cadillac adds honor to a long line of fine cars.

We believe that it approaches more closely to real greatness than any motor car the world has yet produced.

The Cadillac Type-57 Chassis will be available with the following body styles: Standard Seven-Passenger Car, Five-Passenger Phaeton, Two-Passenger Roadster with Rumble Seat, Four-

Passenger Convertible Victoria, Five-Passenger Brougham, Four-Passenger Town Limousine and Town Landulet, Seven-Passenger Limousine, Landulet and Imperial.

Cadillac Motor Car Co. Detroit, Mich

The Sport Alluring

Learn to shoot. Every man—every woman—should be an expert with the gun. An hour or two at the traps each week will prove the finest kind of a treat.

Trapshooting is keen, clean sport with a thrill of excitement—an undefinable challenge to your spirit of achievement—in every target thrown.

Winging the wily clay pigeon has become quite de rigueur in smart country places and is proving a welcome boon to both host and hostess in the entertainment of house parties.

The "Sport Alluring" booklet on request

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO.
WILMINGTON DELAWARE



Illustration from The House Beautiful

THAT HOME OF YOURS

Perhaps you have been dreaming about it all your life, and it is still a castle in the air. Perhaps you have attained it. In either case, you are interested in home-making, for you know that to create a successful home is life's great adventure.

If You Are Going to Build or Remodel—

You would like to see photographs and descriptions of other people's houses—to see how others have solved their building problems. You would like to know more about architectural types, building materials, floor plans, interior arrangements—more about doorways, windows, porches, stairways, fireplaces, wood finishing, plumbing and lighting.

If You Are Going to Refurnish or Redecorate—

You would welcome authoritative suggestions on period and wicker furniture, rugs, hangings, color schemes, arts and crafts. Perhaps you have a hobby for old plate, linens or antiques.

If You Have A Garden—

You would keep close to the magic of growing things. You would like information on old-fashioned flower beds, pools, fountains, driveways, paths, hedges.

If You Are a Normal Home-Making Human—

You should never let a month pass without reading

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

This handsomely illustrated, monthly magazine will aid you in solving your home-making problems, for it is made to help you make a home.

Special Offer: Six Months for ONE DOLLAR

Fill out the attached coupon and mail it today

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, Three Park Street, Boston, Mass.

Enclosed find \$1* for which send THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL for six months to the following:

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

*Foreign postage 55c extra; Canadian postage 30c extra

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MEN WHO ARE WINNING THE WAR

(Continued from page 151)

to the faithful, but unusually stern to shirkers and recalcitrants. This characteristic, as will be shown later, served him to advantage in the Philippines.

During the Spanish-American war, Pershing went with his regiment to Cuba where he greatly distinguished himself for his bravery and daring. The colonel of his regiment said of him: "I have never known a man so cool under fire."

Returning to the States he assisted in the organization of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and as its chief did excellent work.

Later he was sent to the Philippines where he was selected by General Otis to subdue the Moros around Lake Lanao. These were a warlike race of fanatical Mohammedans. They did not understand the benevolent intentions of the United States toward them, but believed that we intended to destroy their religion and make slaves of them; therefore, they fought with the daring desperation of religious fanatics. Captain Pershing marched his little body of troops into their territory. He sent for their sultan and told him that he wanted to be his friend, but that the authority of the United States must be recognized. Pershing temporized with him, in order to arrive at a peaceful conclusion of the controversy. Finally, his patience exhausted, he announced to the sultan that after a certain date force would be used in carrying out his commands. The sultan laughed with scorn. Was he not in his mountain fastness, surrounded by impassable roads, and were not his warriors in a crater of an extinct volcano? Was he not a true believer and a descendant of the Prophet? No handful of American troops could overcome him or drive him from his stronghold.

At the appointed time Pershing advanced to the foot of the mountain. He cut circular roads around its base, and thoroughly picketed them with his troops. His sultan-ship soon saw that he was in for a siege that meant starvation. He made several sorties which were brilliantly repulsed. Finally he surrendered. Instead of treating his conquered enemies cruelly as they had been accustomed to being treated by the Spaniards, he met them with a "howdy, let's be friends," and with promises that as long as they respected the law and recognized the authority of the United States they would be helped rather than hindered.

Following service against the Moros, Pershing was called to Washington as a member of the General Staff. In 1905 he went to Tokio as military attaché and as military observer attached to the staff of Kuroki's army saw the severe fighting in Manchuria. He was a deeply interested student while with the Japanese forces, using his eyes and ears to advantage and allowing nothing to escape him. Alone at night he would plan out his method of attack as if he were in command. His reports to the Government on the war were very instructive and of inestimable value in making preparations for future conflicts.

At the end of the war he was returned to the Philippines as Commander of Mindanao and Governor of Moro Province.

In his new and larger field, he utilized the same policy of kindness, gentleness and fairness to those who were tractable, that he had used in his former experience. To the recalcitrants and rebels he showed the iron hand of power. One of the early acts of his administration was at the time severely criticized, but has since proved to be of great advantage in the pacification of the country. Weapons were as much an article of apparel among the natives as were swords in feudal times. No self-respecting native went unarmed. Pershing soon saw that it was dangerous to the peace of the community for a turbulent, dissatisfied race to be in possession of weapons. So he issued an order that on and after a certain date no Moros should be allowed to possess any arms.

This hurt their pride of race and incited

new rebellions, which he promptly and vigorously suppressed, but with so much justice that these same enemies became his fast friends. They learned to respect him because they knew that his word could be depended upon. That while he would be firm he would treat them with justice and fairness. These qualities they found in Pershing, therefore they loved him. He recognized their rights to their religion, and their duty of obedience to their hereditary rulers. He gave them liberty as fast as they earned it. They were apt pupils. So rapidly did they become civilized and capable that on his recommendation civil government was established, giving them representation in the Philippine Congress, and allowing them, under an appointed governor, to manage their own affairs. So thoroughly did the natives respect Pershing that they elected him a hereditary datto, with powers of life and death.

President Roosevelt was so much impressed with Captain Pershing's rule that he advanced him to a brigadier-generalship, over the heads of a large number of officers. This aroused considerable opposition in the army, and was taken up by Congress when his confirmation was proposed. He had married the charming daughter of Francis E. Warren, who was chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the United States Senate. His political enemies openly said that the President was influenced by the desire to please Pershing's father-in-law. This statement so riled the President that he sent one of his accustomed vigorous letters to the senator saying he had forgotten that Pershing was a son-in-law of a senator when he nominated him for a generalship, and since it would be infamy to advance a man because he was a son-in-law of a senator, it would be equally infamous to refuse to advance him on that account.

Pershing returned to America broken in health from the enervating climate of the Philippines. In 1916 he was ordered, under General Funston, to command the punitive expedition into Mexico for the capture of Villa. He showed great executive ability and thorough military genius in this expedition. Though greatly inconvenienced by the refusal of Carranza to allow the use of trains for the transportation of supplies, he marched his men into Mexico with great rapidity. By the establishment of wagon and automobile roads to his base of supplies, he succeeded in provisioning his army, in a semi-hostile country. By his tact and skilful management he kept up the prestige of the American army without offending the high-spirited Mexicans. It was a most severe diplomatic test and he met it with success. That he did not return to America with Villa in chains was no fault of his. Washington was anxious to avoid a rupture with the de-facto Mexican government. Pershing was, therefore, halted in his advance, and ordered to return without his prisoner. Soon after his return war was declared with Germany and he was made commander of the American expeditionary forces.

His past training has eminently fitted him for his work abroad. He has had more experience in actual warfare than any other of our generals. He has the confidence of the Government, of his officers and of the soldiery. He has hitherto shown himself an able soldier and a shrewd strategist. With the experience of a lifetime to guide him, and the confidence and support of America, he should make a glorious record for American arms and an imperishable name for himself.

John J. Pershing is a tall, erect, spare man. He has strong features, a strong mouth which he uses but little, but what he says is to the point. He has a natural reserve that makes him appear stern, but in his moments of relaxation, he is most charming in manner. His reticence has been greatly accentuated by a great sorrow which came into his life when his wife and three little

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August 2, 1917

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ones lost their lives in a fire in the Presidio at San Francisco. His sternness is mixed with melancholy, and yet when he warms up his face is lighted with animation, and his conversation attracts attention by his directness and the forceful manner in which he expresses himself, yet he is no orator. He can address his soldiers upon military affairs, but this seems to be the limit of his elocutionary powers. He is democratic and simple in his manners, has no false pride, and is readily approachable by men who have business with him. General Pershing speaks with a most pronounced Southern drawl, and belies the statement that all Southerners are lazy, for he is one of the hardest-worked men in the army.

Pershing is a "firing-line" general. With him it never is "go charge the enemy" but "come on, boys." That his duties as commander-in-chief of the American forces in France will prevent him from being on the firing-line, will be the hardest part of his task. He never was a telephone or courier commander. He likes to ride at the head of his troops. He likes to be in the thick of the fight, and I do not doubt from what I know of the man that at the hour of battle he will forsake his headquarters for the field. Like the old fire horse he will, when he hears the music of the booming cannon and the shrill tenor of the small arm fire, be unable to restrain himself, and will be found, like Henry of Navarre, where the battle rages fiercest. On one occasion in Mexico, it was necessary for me to see General Pershing. I asked an old sergeant where he could be found, and he answered in a tone of disgust and surprise at my ignorance of the man, "At the front; where did you expect to find him?"

The anecdote told about von Moltke, the silent, is equally appropriate for General Pershing. Some humorous biographer said von Moltke could keep silent in seventeen languages. Yet that great soldier cannot surpass Pershing in his proverbial silence, and I am not sure that he was superior to him in linguistic ability, for Pershing speaks many languages, and knows most of the Philippine dialects. He can converse with the Moro, or the Tagalog, and is acquainted with that peculiar hodge-podge spoken by the natives around the cities of the Philippines, which is a strange mixture of Spanish, English and their native tongues.

I believe that General Pershing's campaign will resemble that of General Grant. He will display the same bulldog determination that was shown by our hero of the war of 1861-65. No amount of reverses will discourage him, no amount of successes turn his head, or over-elate him. He will proceed in a masterly manner without let-up to attack the enemy and overpower him by the strength of numbers. He will display the same indomitable energy and persistence, and when he has finally overcome them, he will further resemble Grant by his magnanimous treatment of the fallen foe.

HUMAN TOUCH IN BANKING

(Continued from page 166)

There were a number of other expenses, and after charging overhead and every conceivable expense that should be charged against this account, the 5,861 new depositors cost the bank seventy-five cents apiece.

There is a very widespread superstition in the banking field that a new depositor is worth \$1.00. Nobody knows who is responsible for this figure. It simply is accepted on faith. If the average deposit runs to \$100, one may figure for himself the possible net profit, as the gross is not less than 3 per cent., for the first year alone. Such exercises are more interesting to the banker than to the ordinary run of us probably. The experience of the Highland Park Bank teaches us the lesson of the possible dividends in human interest. There is a human touch in banking.

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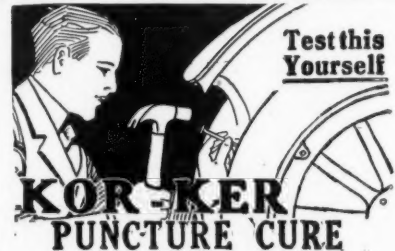
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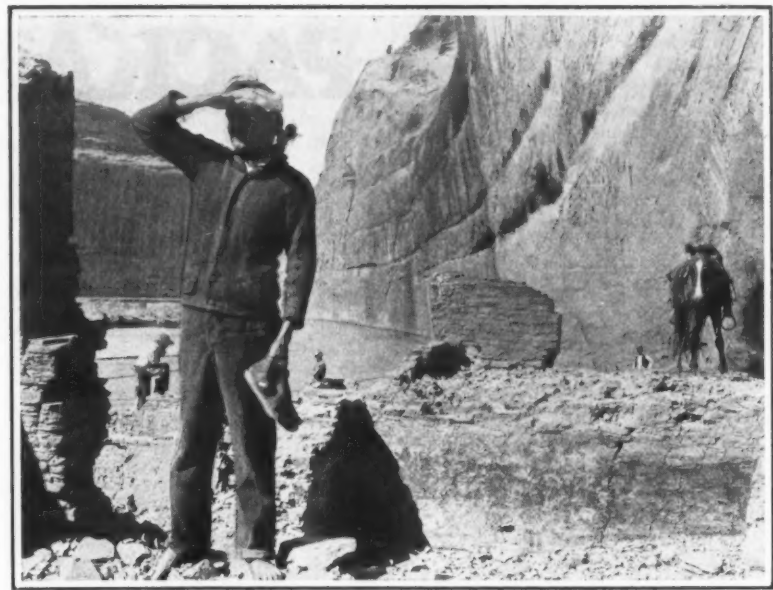
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THE GUARDIAN OF THE GATE

A Navajo Indian at the entrance of the Canyon De Chelly, in Arizona. This picture is one of those taken by the Rodman Wanamaker expedition, which was organized for the purpose of preserving an accurate, historic and artistic exposition of Indian life, manners and customs. When the white man came the red men numbered 1,200,000; now but 320,000 of the Vanishing Race remain. All the tribes of North American Indians—189 in all—were visited by the expedition, which necessitated more than 40,000 miles of travel. Perhaps there are no more interesting features in American travel than visits to the various reservations of the different tribes, and the traveler is lucky who can view some of their festivals and ceremonial observances, of which there are many throughout the year.

NEW SCENES FOR OLD TRAVELERS

LET not travelers be disquieted by newspaper reports that the conveniences of travel to which they have been accustomed are to be cut off and the comforts of travel lessened. In my previous hints to the vacationist, I discounted many of the newspaper reports to this effect, and now have the pleasure of finding justification for what I said in the official statement just made by the managers of the Santa Fe Railroad, always optimistic, that they will run all their transcontinental trains, including the California Limited and the famous De Luxe, and that instead of cutting down their equipment, as it has been reported many of our roads would do, they will add additional Pullman cars and will continue to carry their dining and library cars.

Notwithstanding the war, inquiries of our Travel Department indicate that excursion travel to distant points this summer, fall and winter will be as heavy as in the past two or three years. There is no reason why it should not be, as far as things can now be forecast. No one can go abroad these days who has not a sufficiently important mission, despite the fact that in a paper recently read at the National Educators' Association Convention at Portland, Ore., an educator failed to educate when she advised a sight-seeing trip to Germany on a one-class steamer, and gave full details for a year's visit to the land of our enemy. With all the avenues of travel to Europe closed tighter than ever, the tourist must perforce, if he travels at all, travel on this continent—now that he has had several seasons in which to see what the Americas offer in sight-seeing his appetite is whetted for more.

It would take many seasons—summer and winter—to know simply the United States and Canada, but if one has seen the principal attractions these two lands offer, or if foreign travel alone will satisfy, then there are still many lanes of travel open to the seeker after new experiences, for South America, the Isles of the Atlantic, beautiful Hawaii, China, Japan and the South Sea Islands are all accessible still, and none has ever been wholly explored. Neither has our own country for that matter. There are still thousands of square miles in Missouri, Arkansas, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington and northward into Canada, where man has never blazed a trail, and in Arizona and other southwest parts scenic beauty undiscovered lies awaiting the venturesome traveler or explorer. Only recently a new

wonderland in Utah has been made known to the public. It is Zion Canyon, a natural and geologic continuation of the Grand Canyon in Arizona, lying in the extreme southwestern part of Utah, reached by the Salt Lake Route, unfortunately too little known, for it traverses a region of ever-changing interest and beauty. Zion Canyon is new only to the traveler, for it was discovered by the Mormons, who named it, as far back as 1861.

Through recent concerted action of the United States Government, the state government of Utah and the Salt Lake Route, the region is at last accessible to the world, for good train service from Salt Lake City or California to Lund, Utah, has been established over the Salt Lake Route. From Lund a six hours' ride in an excellent motor stage over a fine new highway brings one to the Canyon, stupendous in depth and full of magnificent and impressive scenery, great rock formations, towering cliffs, giant precipices and rocky heights of rainbow coloring. Some day, it is hoped, this scenic wonderland will be conserved for the people as a National Park. But seeing it then will not compare with seeing it now, while it is still new to the sightseer and vitally interesting, before thousands of others are familiar with its attractions. Later, undoubtedly, fine hotel accommodations will be available, but now one can get nearer to nature camping, not in the old-fashioned way with its accompanying hardships and discomforts, but camping with ease and convenience as has been done for years in Yellowstone.

While those who have loved ones engaged in The Great Struggle may not care to travel, why should not the thousands of thousands for whom our participation in the war will have no immediate personal meaning, lend their aid to America by traveling now and learning to know their country so as to be able to make it attractive for all the world after the war? We cannot help but see America now. When peace comes, and many lanes of travel are open, it will be our duty to continue to see America and make it so attractive that people of other lands will want to see it too. And we can only do that then by getting acquainted with our land now.

EDITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific information to LESLIE'S readers who are planning to travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are requested to state definitely their destination and time at which the proposed trip is to be made. This will facilitate the work of this bureau. Stamps for reply should be enclosed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WHAT SENATOR LODGE SAID ABOUT BEER

EDITOR'S NOTE.—During the vigorous discussion of the proposed prohibition amendment to the Food Conservation Bill in the Senate, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, earnestly opposed the abolition of the breweries. By request of many readers we are printing herewith the Senator's remarks taken from the official record.



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE

THE effort to impose general prohibition on the country has been mixed up with the question of the conservation of food, which is most important toward winning the war. We are called upon to decide this question with reference to war, not with reference to its

general merits or demerits as a system of social organization. So far as I am personally concerned, if it were feasible and possible, and I were a despot and could do it by a single stroke, I would wipe alcohol off the face of the earth. I am no lover of it in any way, and no defender of it; but it is here; it has been on this earth ever since there was a human race on it, practically; and the question is, How are we to deal with it now—no matter whether we are prohibitionists or anti-prohibitionists or license men or local-option men, how are we to deal with it now in the presence of war so as to make it most beneficial to the country?

Beer carries very little alcohol—about 4 per cent. If we abolished all the breweries, several things would follow besides preventing people from drinking beer. In the first place, we should lose in revenue for the ensuing year about one hundred and thirty million or one hundred and forty million dollars. I know that is regarded as a sordid thing to suggest, but I wish gentlemen who think it is sordid and not to be considered would sit down in the committee and try to raise from some new source one hundred and thirty million to one hundred and forty million dollars more revenue than we are raising now. They might think it just as sordid, but they would not think such a sum was a trifle to throw away. We would lose that amount of revenue. Then we would lose all the taxes which we now receive on the profits and income of the breweries themselves. About a billion dollars are now invested in breweries. According to the census of 1914, the amount was \$792,000,000, and it now probably aggregates a billion dollars. We would lose all the revenue from the earnings of those breweries. How much that would be I can not undertake to say but it would be a large amount—several million dollars.

There were employed directly in the breweries in 1914, 62,000 people and the malt producers aggregated 2,000 more. Since that time the number has increased. There are those who are engaged in making machinery and so forth, for the breweries; and it is estimated by the experts that something over 100,000 people would be thrown upon the streets if the breweries were closed. It may be said, "Why, labor is scarce in this country; they would have no difficulty in procuring other employment"; but I have observed that it is a weakness of human nature that when a man has a good-paying employment he does not like to be suddenly projected on the street, and have it said to him, "Oh, there is plenty of opportunity for labor; you can get other employment." He does not like that.

I have now come to what, to my mind, is the controlling factor. There is one element involved in winning this war which is more

important really than any other, and that is a united public opinion in the United States. Sentiment, imagination, the hopes, the beliefs of the people constitute the great motive force. They are what make people ready to give up their last dollar and to see those who are dearer to them than life itself go to the front—sentiment, love of country, all the greatest emotions that can move the heart of man, which we sum up in the words "public opinion."

It is proposed to abolish all the breweries at a stroke. There may be people who think that the men who are employed in the breweries and engaged in making machinery for them are a class that deserves no mercy. I can not regard in that way any of my fellow citizens engaged in what is an honest employment. I think they deserve consideration. It will cause great dissatisfaction among those people; but there are hundreds of thousands of people in this country to-day, particularly among the working classes and among the labor unions—whom I am beginning to hear from very strongly—who drink a glass of beer, and think it is, as it is, an innocent drink. Suddenly we enter the field and stop all that. Some we drive back to drinking whisky, and probably very bad whisky, made in illicit stills; others we shall anger and annoy. They build our ships, they weave our clothes, they make our shoes and our munitions. They will help largely to fill our armies. Is it wise to anger and chill them needlessly? They will say, "You abolish the poor man's harmless drink and leave to the rich their imported liquors and stored-up wines." It is not well to kindle such resentments in time of war.

We have a great German-American population in this country. I believe the great mass of them to be thoroughly loyal, and loyal at an expense of personal feelings that the descendants of other nations do not have to encounter. We know that light beer is their national drink. They all drink it; they think it absolutely innocent and harmless. It is proposed now to cut them off from the use of that beverage. They will think the law to be especially aimed at them.

I had it in mind to say something about the vineyards. We get only \$10,000,000 revenue from wines. They carry from four to five times as much alcohol as beer, but I observe that as the bill has been drawn the President can exempt them. I do not quite understand the consistency of that arrangement from an entirely moral point of view; but it has been done, the vineyards are to be spared. Those vineyards stretch from New York to California and are of immense value. In wine making alone there are employed about 3,000 people, but that does not begin to cover the number of people who are employed in the agricultural part of the industry. It is a great and valuable property, and I think, for the reasons suggested in the case of beer, it ought to be exempted.

But passing from that, I come back to the psychological point. I do not want at this time to offend and anger great masses of our population who see no harm in drinking a glass of beer. It is all well enough to say that they ought to be made good against their will and that they are wrong and wicked to think as they do. There should be some toleration; there should be some liberality of view. I have seen many men who drink beer who are quite as sober as some of those who are crying so loudly for universal prohibition.

Now that seems to me the great objection to abolishing the breweries and closing them all; but there are other objections. The amount of food saving which will be effected by the prohibition of fermented liquor is practically negligible. Thirteen million bushels of corn, 52,000,000 bushels of malt in the form of barley, and 2,000,000 bushels of rice, in all 67,000,000 bushels, go into the manufacture of beer, rather less

(Continued on page 174)

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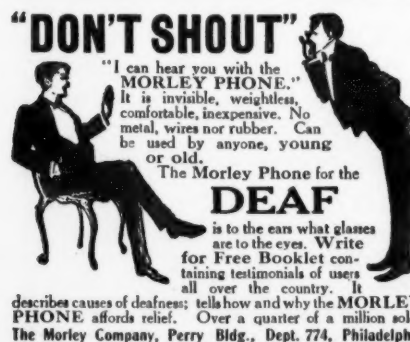
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WHEN THE WAR HAWKS CLASH

(Continued from page 157)

guns fixed solidly to the frame of the machines, "synchronized" with the motor so they can shoot between the rapidly whirling propeller blades. To aim their guns, they must head their machine exactly in the direction they want to shoot. We have a similar sort of gun on our machine, mounted in the same way, but that is of use only if we attack. For all the good it will do in this combat, it might as well be back in the hangars. For defense, we must depend on our Lewis mounted behind. Unlike the other gun, the Lewis is in a movable "barbette" so it can swing up, down or around and can be fired in any direction. It gives us a big advantage over the Germans; but they have a band of 500 cartridges for each gun, 3000 among them, while in the Lewis drum there are only 80. I have two drums in reserve, but it takes several seconds to change and in those few seconds is just when the German would get in his good work. He knows the Lewis as well as I do and, by commencing his fire at a comparatively long range, he hopes to get me to do likewise and then, when my cartridges are gone, close in and finish things to his own satisfaction. The other two behind follow his lead and for a minute the rapid staccato of the machine guns almost drowns the roar of the motor. It is with extreme difficulty that I can keep down the inclination to fire back. The nearest is well over a hundred yards away, not a long range on the ground, but at the speed we are traveling, an almost impossible range and all their bullets go wild.

The nearest now tries a new tactic. If he could have caught us napping, he would have dived down and shot us from above, but now that we are prepared, he dare not risk that, so he tries to come up from under tail of the machine where he can riddle us from below and where I will not be able to reach him with my gun. This tactic might be successful if I had an inexperienced pilot, but Albel is a veteran. When he first came to the front a year ago, flying a slow old-style Farman, he was in four combats in one week and he learned a great deal in a short time. The medal he wears is a souvenir of those four combats. His former observer has a similar decoration and a bullet in the lung to keep the memory fresh. At the first rattle of the German machine guns, he had recommenced to zig-zag the course of the machine, making it more difficult for the Germans to get us in their line of fire. Now he is intently watching my moves in the little round mirror attached to his windshield and when I hurriedly switch the barbette around and stand up in order to get a shot down between the fuselage and control cables, he grasps the situation instantly. He throws the controls hard over and we turn almost on our wing tips.

The German unprepared for this sudden change of direction, bobs up alongside giving me the best chance at him that I have had. I manage to get in three quick raffles, perhaps a dozen shots in all. But though only forty yards away, he is a very difficult mark. Only the top of his head shows above the edge of the cock-pit and I have to shoot for the spot where I think his body ought to be, at the same time making a correction for speed and angle. Once he sideslips, then dives almost vertically, and for a fleeting moment my heart jumps; I think I have bagged him, but in another instant he straightens out and darts away to come up at a safe distance behind us. Before we can get righted, number two makes a try at the same game and we have to repeat our maneuver, this time in the reverse direction. I get in a half dozen shots at him, hoping at least to give his mechanics some patching to do, then the Lewis jams. I make a wild pull at the lever, fearing a defective cartridge has exploded in the magazine putting it out of action, but at the next press on the trigger, it rattles on as before and I get in a half dozen more shots, so wild that they are useless.

Now we have an instant's respite and I

take time to seize up another drum ready to change when the time comes. An instinct prompts me to look up and there is number three diving straight down on us. No time to shift the barbette, I slide down on to the middle of my back and begin to bang away. At the same instant he begins; I can see flashes coming from both sides of his engine hood. Suddenly our machine gives a lurch forward, a quick turn and commences to dive. Forgetting the Boche, I twist around, fearing to see Albel crumpled up and the machine falling out of control—the ground is two miles below. But the top of his head above the cockpit assures me that he is un-wounded and I look around again toward the Boche. He is five hundred yards above and, even as I watch, white puffs of smoke begin to break around him. I look below and see the trench lines a mile and a half behind us. We have crossed our own lines and now it is our anti-aircraft guns that are talking. Then I breathe a very frank sigh of relief.

We are descending so rapidly that my car drums seem to be bursting, but from force of habit I put a new drum on the Lewis and turn around and take the last plate holder out of the camera. The work is done and the general, or whoever it was that put in the order, can have his pictures as soon as he pleases.

I reach over, touch Albel on the shoulder, and signal him "Finished." He looks at me an instant, then shakes his head and points back to the German lines, this time toward a different sector well on the left of the one we have just come from. For an hour and a half he has been running the machine to suit my convenience, but now that my part of the work is over, he is going to put on a little grandstand finish that will be purely individual. He still has 500 cartridges in the Vickers gun forward which, so far has served no purpose, and he would be a very unhappy man if he had to go home with those 500 still unburned. So he has decided that we are going back to "shoot up" the German trenches. On top of what we have just been through, shooting up the trenches is not precisely my idea of a good time, but I have the consolation of knowing that if he breaks my neck at it, he will break his in the bargain, so I signal back: "All right," and again we head toward the trenches. Over Rheims we begin to descend in slow spirals. I tap him on the shoulder again and point out a salient of German trench that runs at an angle with our lines. He nods and I roll the barbette around and push the Lewis into a position to fire directly below. There is no use in giving him a monopoly on the shooting. From two miles we have descended to 400 yards when Albel lifts his arm, I take a quick look around and signal: "Go!" A flat dive followed by a quick turn and we are over their first line trench, traveling parallel to it at a tremendous speed. The Vickers commences to spit and the next instant I cut in with the Lewis. Then for a minute all is confusion, Germans rushing pell-mell for their shelters, rifles and machine guns rattling and shells crashing around. Another quick turn and we are sailing over our own trenches so low that we can see the poilus waving their arms at us. They have been enjoying it too.

Five minutes more and we glide down and land with a bump on our own field. The mechanics rush out to turn the machine and behind come the photographers who hurriedly seize on to the rack full of camera plates. In an hour they will have been developed and the motor cyclist will be speeding the first, still wet copies off to Staff Headquarters.

We two climb stiffly down from our places and slide out of our flying clothes. Albel looks at his watch, partly to find out how long we have been in the air, but chiefly to see how much it lacks of lunch time. I go up to the Commandant's office and fill out my report, then I too, hurry off in the direction of the mess-barrack. We are fined a franc if we are late.

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WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

BY THOMAS F. LOGAN

LESLIE'S WEEKLY BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C.

SINCE the day when Andrew Jackson announced "To the victor belong the spoils," and then proceeded to act upon the maxim in political appointments, civil

LOWERING THE CIVIL SERVICE BARS

service reform has had an uphill fight. Progress has been gradual, but from time to time the temptation to convert Government positions into political patronage has proved almost irresistible. This is usually attempted under the plea of "emergency conditions." The House provision in the food control bill by which appointments to the salaried positions carrying \$2,500,000 were to be made subject to civil service rules was cut out in the Senate, although the salary appropriation was left untouched. This act was stigmatized by Senator Lodge as "injecting politics into a war measure in the most offensive way imaginable," while Senator Penrose found in the setting aside of competitive examination tests a plain intent to "provide sinecures for the 'deserving.'" In their hearts, practically all Congressmen are in favor of civil service reform, especially those who have had prolonged experience in the field of politics. They know that patronage is a two-edged sword, and that the appointment of a person through their own efforts makes one friend and ten enemies. While a theoretical test of fitness does not always determine the best material for a Government position, it is so far ahead of the evil system of political reward as to require no argument in its behalf. Furthermore, it gives the "square deal" to all aspirants.

AMERICANS confidently believe that an American will shortly come along with an invention that will win the war. However long the delay, nothing shakes

INVENTIONS TO WIN THE WAR

their faith in his ultimate arrival with the proper and effective instrument. A glance at past achievements may help to explain the grounds for this implicit faith. Harvey-ized steel, so necessary in naval armament, was the invention of an American. Ericsson, an adopted American, revolutionized naval warfare in his invention of the monitor. The Gatling gun was brought into being by a North Carolinian, while the Lewis gun, rejected by our Government, was accepted by the European Governments from an American. The first successful air flight in a heavier-than-air machine was made by an American. The two Maxims, both born in Maine, have led the world in the development of powerful explosives. When Holland made the submarine practicable, he little dreamed that he was setting a task for some future countryman to grapple with. There are others among the names of American inventors who are foremost in war inventions, but these are enough to justify the sanguine faith that one more will come forward in the present crisis.

APPARENTLY strange is it that the first protests against the proposal to inflict a strict embargo on the neutrals in the matter of food supplies should come from Germany. The

FEEDING THE NEUTRALS

Frankfurter Zeitung indulges in tears over the fate of the "little peoples" in view of the "brutality" of America in shutting down on food exports to Holland, Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Closing its eyes to the scenes in Belgium and Poland, the Zeitung sees a sad state of affairs portending for the little neutrals, "before whose eyes the torture chamber is opening." The reply of Uncle Sam is that it is up to them whether they shall receive food shipments from this country. It will only be allowed on the ascertained fact that none is reshipped to Germany, that none is issued to replace domestic products sent to that country,

and that none is in any manner modified for purposes of supplying the enemy. The wail from the German press contains its own confession of where the embargo shoe pinches. That the United States would be criminally culpable in not regulating food exports to neutrals from now on, is evidenced by the following figures, showing the more striking increases in food exports over the pre-war shipments:

Commodity.	Unit.	3-yr. avg. (1912-14)	9 mos. (to Mch. 31, '17.)
Wheat	Bu.	71,385,054	102,435,092
Beef	Lbs.	45,854,475	200,663,750
Sugar	Lbs.	58,151,567	931,375,583
Fish	Lbs.	83,854,022	136,102,287

With these increases, ranging from 52 per cent. to 1,500 per cent., it is evident that the United States must see to it that the drain is permitted to strengthen only its friends and allies. Not a pound or a bushel should be allowed to go to a neutral without the most positive assurance that such contribution will not be permitted, either directly or indirectly, to benefit the foes of democracy.

ONE of the class designated as "nature fakers," by Colonel Roosevelt, not long since called attention to the fact that the death of every wild animal is a tragedy.

PERILS OF PEACE

A little reflection might admit of the same being said of the end of all flesh, whether on the battlefield or in bed. Naturally, the tragic connects itself more with the casualties of war than with the occupations of peace. Nevertheless, the latter will bear serious investigation. Some of the facts brought out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics possess a somber interest in this respect. For example, tuberculosis was responsible for the greatest number of deaths among all industrial workers, as evidenced by the records of the life insurance companies, the rate of mortality from this cause ranging from 14 per cent. among blacksmiths to 35 per cent. among clerks, bookkeepers and office assistants. Accidental violence showed a range by occupation of from 20.4 per cent. of all deaths among coal miners to 42.3 per cent. among railway enginemen and trainmen in the three years under consideration, 1911 to 1913, inclusive. Among farmers and farm laborers the largest percentage of deaths, 16.4 per cent., occurred from organic diseases of the heart, due to the fact that the prevalence of these diseases increases with age, and that the average age at death of those in this group is higher than in any other group. For the same reason, the largest number of housewives and housekeepers, 15.2 per cent., succumbed to the same class of disorders. Other singularities disclosed by the statistics were the high percentage of respiratory diseases prevalent among masons and bricklayers, through exposure to colds, drafts and dampness; of organic diseases of the heart among iron molders; of suicide among bakers and cigar makers, and of typhoid fever among those subject to the use of questionable water supplies, as with engineers and trainmen, farmers, iron molders and laborers. The average age of men dying from tuberculosis was 37.1 years and of women, 34.1 years. By occupation, the lowest average at death was 36.5 years among bookkeepers and office assistants, and the highest average age was 58.5 years among farmers and farm laborers.

THE expenditure of a million dollars a day staggered the minds of men during our Civil War. England is now spending directly for war purposes as much as \$35,-

THE WAR GOD'S MAW

000,000 a day. It is probable that an estimate of \$100,000,000 a day for actual war expenses for the fighting nations would be well within the limits. This takes no account of loss of

(Continued on page 174)



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THE MELTING POT

MORSELS OF DAILY ACTIVITIES FROM THE WORLD'S CAULDRON

ITALY is using volcanic heat to warm her houses and light her cities. Iowa leads with automobiles, having one for every eleven inhabitants.

G. A. R. men of Massachusetts are to register for service of some sort during the war.

A Mexican official has announced that every I. W. W. agitator in Mexico will be exiled.

Canada has the greatest railroad mileage per head of population of any country in the world.

A citizens' league has been formed at Seattle to lower the cost of government and reduce taxation.

During 1907 the fire loss of the United States was half the cost of all the new buildings erected.

An act before the Maine legislature, if passed, will impart jail sentences instead of fines for selling liquor.

The champion eater of the Bookmen of America consumed in one meal four chickens and a gallon of ice-cream.

The throne of the late Russian dynasty has been placed in the National Museum at Helsingfors as a curiosity.

Editor and Publisher figures that New York newspapers gave Billy Sunday \$815,200 worth of free publicity.

An Alaska woman has been awarded the French cross of war for service rendered by her Alaskan dogs at the front.

In Scotland, tramcar tickets on sale for 2c give a chance in a lottery with prizes of \$25 each, to aid the war funds.

A veteran in a soldiers' home in California says he will do his bit by buying and destroying a 2c stamp every day.

The United States Army has just awarded contracts for 2,105,000 pairs of shoes at \$4.73 a pair, 12c lower than in May.

A Chicago judge has ruled that bathing suits are proper street garb, police regulations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nice, France, has named one of its principal streets after the United States, in honor of America's entrance into the war.

Edward de Valera, a leader in the recent Irish Rebellion who was sentenced to life imprisonment, has been elected to Parliament.

Still the falsehood persists that the Government grants an \$80,000,000 annual subsidy to the newspapers and periodicals of the country.

In 1900 in Korea the only man to own a bicycle was a missionary. Now bicycles are as common as in the United States, but all made in Japan.

Extracts from a book written by W. J. Bryan, when he was Secretary of State, have been used by Germany to promote sedition in India.

Socialists in the United States have issued a proclamation condemning our war with Germany as the "most unjustified in the history of the world."

The Governor of Oklahoma says he will refuse to welcome the Belgian Commission to Tulsa on a hot day unless he is allowed to wear a Palm Beach suit.

The newly elected Congressman of the First North Dakota district was elected as "the farmers' candidate" on a Socialist platform opposed to the war.

The leading women of the city of Omaha say, "it is utter foolishness to attempt to deny the men fighting on the field and in wet, cold trenches the comfort of cigarettes."

The President of the National Leather and Shoe Finders' Association says that general half-soling of shoes would mean a saving of thousands of tons of hides annually.

A New York man has been indicted in a Federal Court charged with misuse of the mail in collecting funds for cripples' welfare, which funds he appropriated to his personal use.

The Christian Science board of directors announces that a Christian Scientist can

not claim exemption from military service as a "conscientious objector" without misrepresenting Science.

A reader of LESLIE'S sends us a clipping in reference to the proposed pocketless garments for men, with the suggestion that this may be the natural result of the war tax if Congress keeps on its course.

A Boston business man recently willed \$1,000,000 to 400 of his employees, with further provisions giving them 60 per cent. of the income of \$2,500,000, this sum also to be ultimately distributed among them.

The Government makes its conscriptions for the new American army on the lottery principle of drawing a blind number, but it forbids guessing contests in newspapers and periodicals as a violation of the lottery law.

Senators Lodge and Weeks of Massachusetts have protested against sending New England regiments to training camps in the South on the ground that the change in climate on going to France would be detrimental to health.

"Many of the men in the army are confirmed smokers, and to deny these men tobacco is to induce a degree of nervous irritation which will materially militate against their efficiency," says the New York Medical Journal.

The Government fines any steamship company \$200 for every alien brought into port who cannot pass the literacy test, while Mexicans imported across the border to help in farm labor are exempted from the law by the Government.

The Government recently commandeered as stolen property the original journal of the 24th Congress with the long-hand account of the proceedings of the House during the administration of Andrew Jackson, which a junk man attempted to sell.

Federal authorities state that German agents of the I. W. W. recently fomented strikes in the anthracite coal regions of Pennsylvania, and regular army officers in South Dakota claim to have reliable information that I. W. W. leaders of that state planned to burn this season's grain crops.

The proprietors of the largest hotels in the country led by John McE. Bowman, of the Biltmore, are arranging with Mr. Hoover a plan for the conservation of food by 105 hotels serving 200,000 meals a day in New York City. The program includes the elimination of beef one day each week and the encouragement of the use of sea food, vegetables and fruits.

An official of the Southern Pacific Railway says that the increase in the cost of a locomotive, over what it was two years ago, would buy a 160-acre farm at \$125 an acre, build a \$5,000 residence on it, provide for \$2,500 worth of farm implements and farm machinery, 25 dairy cows at \$75 each, \$700 for teams and wagons, a \$1,500 automobile and still leave \$150 for incidentals.

Let the people rule!

VOLUNTEERS

One plied the axe in the woods of morn,
One hoed the fields of the sprouting corn,
One balanced books in an office bare,
One lounged all day in an easy chair,
One loafed, and fished in a forest pool
That mirrored the shadows long and cool,
When the notes of a bugle, sweet and shrill,
Rang suddenly out o'er vale and hill.

The axe was left in the woods of morn,
The hoe was dropped in the fields of corn,
Shut and locked was the office bare,
Overturned was the easy chair,
The rod remained in the forest pool
To rot and rust in the shadows cool,
For the men had answered the summons shrill,
And followed the flag o'er vale and hill.

—MINNA IRVING.

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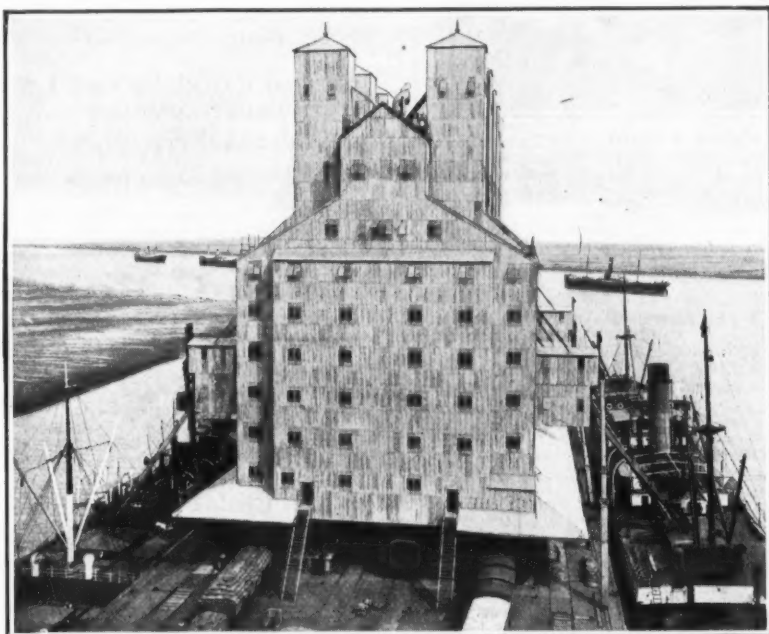
AMERICAN WHARVES NEEDED IN SOUTH AMERICA

BY W. E. AUGHINBAUGH

OWING to the fact that most of our large seaports are provided with modern docks and are all practically located in land-locked harbors, we are prone to think of Latin-American ports as being similar. Nothing could be further from the true state of affairs. As a matter of fact transportation methods in the countries to the south of the Rio Grande are far from ideal, and the open ports and sea-tossed roadsteads of nine-tenths of our sister republics are the best arguments I know of for good packing on the part of the American exporter, for nothing detracts so much from developing trade with foreign nations as

are also without adequate protection from the fury of the ocean. When the northerners were raging I have known vessels to lay at anchor tossing and straining at their cables for weeks at a time without being able to work their cargo. At such ports as these goods are discharged into open lighters, which await favorable opportunities to get their contents ashore, most of the time being deluged by spray or waves. Passengers are taken from ships in small boats, and hoisted to land by cranes adapted to lift to platforms, by means of cables, baskets or barrels in which the people are packed.

On the East Coast there is a decided



This shows one of the large grain elevators at Buenos Aires. The loaded grain cars from the interior of the country come in underneath the elevator, and are relieved of their contents, which are automatically sorted by machinery and deposited in the holds of the vessels moored on either side. A good view of the River Plate is also shown in this picture together with the flat country which composes most of the Argentine.

the arrival of a consignee's purchases at their destination unfit for sale due to badly constructed shipping cases.

On the Pacific Coast, starting at the first Mexican port and continuing down to Coronel, Chile, there are not half a dozen harbors safe and protected at all seasons of the year, and along all this long stretch of coast one can find but two modern docks, designed especially to handle with facility merchandise of all kinds. One of these is at Salinas Cruz, Mexico, the western terminus of the Tehuantepec Railroad, while the other is located at Callao, the port of Lima, capital of Peru. The last named is at present too small to expedite the work for which it was originally designed and vessels are obliged to remain in the open roads awaiting their turn to be docked and to discharge their cargoes. The big port of Valparaiso, the gateway to the bulk of Chile's markets, was for years notorious, many ships going down within a few hundred yards from the city streets, when northerners sprang up, as they do at certain times of the year. Realizing that merchants could not be made to tolerate such a condition of affairs much longer the Chilean Government at last undertook to build a modern breakwater and docks which are now in process of construction. These will cost millions of dollars.

The other West Coast ports of Central and South America are exposed roadsteads, dangerous at all times of the year, and from which the sea exacts an annual toll in life and property. A typical port is Mollendo, Peru, the entrance to the interior of Peru, as well as to Bolivia, which by the way is the only West Coast republic without a port of its own. Antofagasta and Iquique, Chile, the two leading nitrate cities of the world,

improvement in the docking systems. Montevideo, port of Uruguay, is situated near the mouth of the Plata River, and is therefore not subject to attacks of the sea. The docks of Buenos Aires are the finest in this hemisphere, if not in the entire world, and were designed by the man who made the wonderful port works of Liverpool. They contain four basins, with six and one-half miles of quays, stretching along the flanks of this modern Latin-American capital. On them are disposed immense warehouses able to hold 29,000,000 tons of merchandise, as well as wonderful flour mills and grain-elevators, with a yearly capacity of 2,400,000 tons of cereals. This harbor cost \$35,000,000 and plans are now being made to extend it. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has the most beautiful harbor in the world, safe at all times from storms. Until recently it had no modern docks, and vessels were obliged to remain miles from shore while discharging cargo. Within the past two years some wharves have been built, but there is crying need of more. This is equally true of all the ports of Brazil. Brazil is destined, owing to its vast natural resources, to develop more than other South American countries, and should see to it that its shipping facilities are arranged to keep pace with the economic growth bound to come.

Generally speaking, the Caribbean countries of Venezuela and Colombia are well provided with either natural or artificial ports sufficient to dispose of their exports and imports. This is true of the Central American republics facing the Caribbean Sea or the Gulf of Mexico. Mexican ports are fairly well equipped with docks and warehouses on the eastern seaboard, that of Vera Cruz being noteworthy.



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The bank at Etna Green, Indiana, of which S. B. Iden is owner and president has three other efficient officers who are women. These are Mr. Iden's wife and two daughters, who are pictured here. Right to left: Mrs. Viola Iden, vice-president, Miss Althea M. Iden, cashier, and Miss Mary A. Iden, assistant cashier. Miss Amy J. Iden will enter the bank as an officer when her school-work is completed.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers to inquiries on financial questions and, in emergencies, to answer by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE'S in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York. Anonymous communications will not be answered.

WE are governed too much. Presumably every nation is. But our Congress has been almost "a continuous performance" for nearly five years past and the end is not yet.

This fact carries with it its own commentary on the ability of our lawmakers. The efficient workman is the one who finishes up his job in good shape in the shortest time. Congress has been hammering on its work, in regular and extra sessions, almost without respite, for five years.

Faced with the most serious task it has ever had, it is going at it in such a haphazard way that the whole country stands aghast. If we try to find out what is the matter with business we have only to go as far as Washington. The trouble lies right there.

If Congress would finish its work in decent shape and quit, everybody with a dollar in his pocket would breathe easier, and those without a dollar in their pockets could join the I. W. W's.

It is unfair to be too critical of the administration during the fearful stress of war times, but it is no injustice to say that to redeem itself it must get rid of those who are adding to its perplexities by muddling things instead of setting them aright.

There is a decided halt not only in the iron, copper, oil, coal, and general industrial situation, but everywhere, because of the lack of co-ordination at Washington. The Government's war needs are tremendous and pressing, so enormous and pressing that they must be given preference over everything else.

An army must be raised, fed, clothed, trained and transported, and an army of millions at that. If anyone will stop to think what it takes to care for a small family, and then imagine what is required for a hundred thousand families, or its equivalent, he will put a strain on his imagination.

There is therefore all the greater need for prompt, efficient, decisive action at Washington. And this we are not having. The chaos is indescribable and in some instances, utterly indefensible.

We have the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Trade Commission agreeing with the coal operators on a price for coal

one day, and the next day we have the plan upset by Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

We have General Goethals with his ripened experience asking for steel ships, and his associate on the Shipping Board, a San Francisco lawyer, insisting on wooden ships, until the dispute becomes so acrimonious that the public turns away in disgust.

We have the Federal Trade Commission entering into an agreement with the paper-makers on a fair price basis for news print, and then we have the Department of Justice indicting the same papermakers for alleged violations of the anti-trust law. The papermakers naturally withdraw from the agreement and the Federal Trade Commission seeks refuge from its humiliation by suggesting Government seizure of the paper mills, with all that that implies of complete demoralization to a great industry.

President Wilson, by sensibly recommending the fixing of "a just price" for everything required by the Government, oversteps the boundaries of reason in recommending that this price also be fixed for the general public, which is entirely a different matter. The Government has a right to expect patriotic service from every citizen and every industry, but the citizen and the industry must thrive on their profits and so must have a right to discriminate between the price fixed for the retail and the wholesale buyers.

It does not escape attention, that while President Wilson so sensibly recommends a "just price which will sustain the industries concerned in a high state of efficiency, provide a living for those who conduct them, enable them to pay good wages, and make possible the expansion of their enterprises," he does not urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission that, in fixing rates for the railroads, it should have due regard to the requirement he lays down in establishing "a just price."

Things are not being done right at Washington. The outbreak against illogical methods of taxation, equivalent to confiscation, to an inequitable conscription, and to a proposition to compel the Government, in the interests of prohibition, to commandeer the liquor business and sacrifice half a billion dollars a year of internal revenue, has aroused a popular outcry and the end is not yet.

A beneficent Providence is favoring us with a better crop outlook than we have expected, for Providence is said to be good "to drunken men and Americans," though I doubt the truth of this old saying. We are in the midst of plenty and wages are the highest on record. Luxuries are in great

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To understand the France of to-day you must know Joan of Arc and her glorious story. Never in the history of the world has there been such another.

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He was a gallant fighter for freedom, for humanity. The simplicity, the kindly humor, the generosity, the spirituality half revealed, that we like to think is America—all these were in Mark Twain. If foreign nations love him, we in this country give him first place in our hearts. The home without Mark Twain is not an American home.

Mark Twain Made this Low Price Himself

Mark Twain once went into a book store to buy some books. He demanded an author's discount because he was an author; he demanded a publisher's discount because he was connected with Harper & Brothers; he demanded a minister's discount because his father had once thought of being a minister; and it finally figured out that the book-seller owed Mark Twain money for taking the book away from him. Mark Twain believed in getting books as cheaply as possible. That's why he sacrificed royalties and wanted us to sell his own books at the lowest possible price—so that every home might own them.

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demand, and shops are running full, because while we are spending billions for the war, we are spending them at home. But there must be a day of reckoning sometime, if we do not maintain the strongest foundations for our trade and commerce, and that's what's the matter with Wall Street.

Until the uncertainty at Washington disappears, and until the great industrial enterprises of the country are relieved of the overshadowing fear from confiscatory taxes and destructive policies, new enterprises will be checked and the further investment of capital will no longer be stimulated.

I have never been a pessimist. I believe that the late J. P. Morgan was right in his judgment that the man who stays long enough on the bear side of the market will "go broke." But I am telling my readers why, in the midst of plenty and prosperity, the stock market calls a halt.

And I am not saying that many securities are unattractive at present prices to the man who has money with which to buy and pay for them and the disposition to be patient.

D., Celina, Ohio: Any broker who advertises in Leslie's will buy Curb stocks as well as those sold on the New York or any other exchange.

G., Arlington, N. J.: As Vacuum Oil & Gas is quoted at 18 1/2c a man must be pretty enthusiastic over it to pay 35c. The stock is a poor gamble.

L. P., Binghamton, N. Y.: Crown Oil is too speculative to recommend. The capital is too high for a company that has hopes rather than realization.

M., Rigby, Idaho: The Marconi Company does not pay dividends because its earnings do not warrant them. Only the directors know whether or when dividends will be declared.

E., Burlington, Iowa: I meant that at or about the prices named, the stocks you referred to—U. B. & P., Corn Products preferred, C. F. & I., etc.—would look attractive to the investor.

I., Atlantic City, N. J.: I have asked the committee that is soliciting an assessment from Victoria Chief stockholders for a statement and will be glad to give the facts if any are disclosed.

H., Pittsburgh, Pa.: Columbia Gas & Elec. reports no dividend and I do not recommend it. Pittsburgh Coal Company is reported to have large earnings, but a stock with a better dividend record would be preferable.

D., Newark, N. J.: The success of such institutions as the Beneficial Loan Society depends upon the ability and integrity of the management. Wall Street securities that have a ready market at all times are preferable.

C., St. Louis, Mo.: Neither the condition of Emma Consolidated property nor the auspices under which it has been boomed would lead me to recommend the stock. Booming up would seem to be sending good money after bad.

S., New York City: The U. S. Promotion House, Inc., seems to want you to furnish the capital to exploit its business. If it succeeds, you will divide the profits with the promoters, and if it fails, you will lose, and no one will divide the losses with you.

V., Cincinnati, Ohio: With its dividend of 20 per cent. on par (\$100), American Tobacco stock, selling at about 203, is making a fine return. If Government taxation should not prove excessive the shares would be a good business man's investment.

K., Bridgeport, Conn.: The National Rubber Company of New York is a sales organization, subsidiary to the National Rubber Company of Pottstown, Pa. It is new and untried, and the cut rates at which the stock is offered indicate the uncertainty of the company's future.

C., Keyport, N. J.: Compared with prices of other steel stocks, C. F. & I. seems the cheapest. The Government's purpose to fix prices for steel and iron may depress steel stocks, but they will come back. Brokers have not been favorable to C. F. & I. I have advised its purchase, however, for some time. I still believe in it.

B., West New York, N. J.: (1) I do not consider it "safe" to invest in United Eastern Aeroplane. Two aeroplane concerns appear at present to have a big future—Wright-Martin and Curtiss—and their stocks are speculations. (2) Par means the face value inscribed on shares of stock—\$100, \$50 or \$10, for instance.

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New York, July 26, 1917.

JASPER.

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The oil industry, as conducted by responsible companies, has in late years been very profitable to millions of stockholders. It will be of interest to investors to get a clear account of the present situation as contained in the "Oil Industry Investment Opportunities," a fortnightly publication sent free by Slatery & Company, 40 Exchange Place, New York. It will be supplied upon request for 52-D, and with this will be sent a booklet explaining "The Twenty Payment Plan."

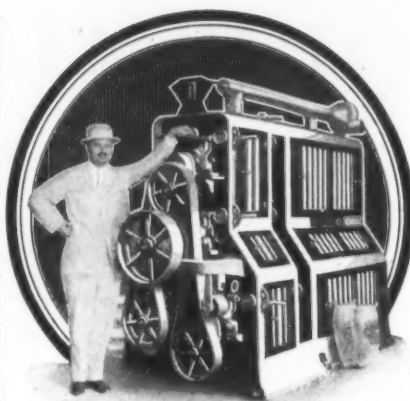
The war has created conditions which induce many investors to seek securities that do not fluctuate. Among these are the first-mortgage real estate bonds safeguarded under the Straus plan, based on high-grade real estate in leading cities and netting 5 1/2-6 per cent. An account of these issues is given in free booklet, "Acid Tests of Investments in War Time," which, with July Investment List L-703, will be mailed free by S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, and Straus Building, Chicago.

Various plans for promoting thrift have been devised but none excels the issuing of "10 Thrift Bonds." These bonds bear 3 per cent. interest, are certificates of ownership in Government obligations, are perfectly safe and are accepted at par in exchange for Liberty Bonds. The bonds are issued by the National Thrift Bond Corporation, 61 Broadway, New York City, which is supervised by the State Banking Department and whose officers are substantial citizens. Write to them for details. If you want to learn how to save begin with a "10 Thrift Bond" now.

Steamship companies have had so much prosperity that their bonds are in brisk demand. The Tillotson & Wolcott Company, Investment Bankers, Cleveland, Ohio, and 115 Broadway, New York, offer, at prices to yield 6 per cent., Canada West Coast Navigation Company first-mortgage 6's; Gascon, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation first-mortgage 6's; and Ames Shipbuilding & Drydock Company first-mortgage 5 per cent. gold notes (6 per cent. basis). Circulars explaining these investment opportunities will be sent gratis by the Tillotson & Wolcott Company.

The Partial Payment Plan of purchasing securities has grown so popular that many responsible firms now furnish securities under that plan. A diversified selection to suit any monthly savings capacity from \$5 to \$1000 has been prepared by John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots and members New York Stock Exchange, 61 Broadway, New York. This may be obtained without charge by sending to Muir & Co. for circulars M-4 and T-4. The same firm will furnish free its new circular, "War Tax Opportunities in Partial Payment Bonds," which gives a list of good bonds selling at bargain prices.

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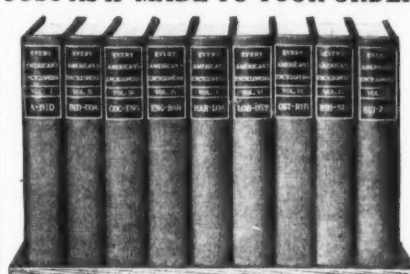
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OUR ALLIES' BUSINESS IS OURS

BY CHARLTON BATES STRAYER

HOW can a belligerent hope to speak in peace council if its voice be not heard in war council? Inexplicable, therefore, is the decision of the Administration not to accept the invitation to participate in the Inter-Allied conference at Paris. Since the conference is to be largely military and upon the Balkan situation, it is said it does not directly affect our war program. But is not every conference that involves any part of the war of direct concern to us as a belligerent? Our Allies would welcome our participation, and the negative decision seems to savor of the Administration's policy of "watchful waiting." There may be times when that is the wisest course to follow, and President Wilson may now be influenced by facts and conditions unknown to the world. On the basis, however, of the situation as the public knows it, it would seem to be a mistake for the United States not to take part in any conference of its Allies concerning the war. As we must abide by the conclusions of the Paris Conference, whatever they may be, why not have part in making them? We came to the help of the Allied cause with men, money, munitions and food at a time when all were desperately needed, and this gives us the right to a large part in defining the aims, policies and methods of the war.

A DEMOCRACY cannot do its best fighting if kept in the dark. If America is to put its whole soul into the war, it must be told the whole truth about the way things are going. The German General Staff determines the news that shall be given out, and the docile German people accept it without question. England, in the early stages of the war, tried to explain away reverses and mistakes, and it was only after warships had bombarded undefended coast towns and Zeppelins had slaughtered women and children in her cities that England awoke to the real meaning of the war. Whether intentional or not England's publication of submarine losses is still misleading. The mere an-

nouncement of the number of ships lost above and below 1600 tons does not disclose the vital fact—the total number of tons actually destroyed. A London correspondent of the *New York Times* has cabled the sensational statement that the U-boats are sinking 1,600,000 tons a month. While undoubtedly this is a gross exaggeration, the computation of Chairman Denman of the United States Shipping Board that the sinkings have been at the rate of 1,000,000 dead weight tons a month is far more than the Allies can stand.

Mr. Arthur Pollen, British naval expert now in this country, estimates that if shipping continues to be lost at the present rate the Allies will be unable to carry on the war after February, 1919. If American genius is to be spurred on to invent something that will defeat the submarine, these facts should be allowed to sink in. At a notable meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, shipping experts sounded the warning that unless we build fast steel ships, and that without further delay, we will lose the war. Jagged facts such as these will do more to put America wholeheartedly into the war than rosy prophecies of Allied victory. Let the picture be painted in true colors, however dark they may be, and let the people realize that we are fighting not alone in the interest of idealism but also for our very preservation as a nation. Then America will put all her mighty powers of invention, manhood and resources into the war.

IF the representatives of the United States fail to look out for the nation's interest at every new turn in the war, we shall have only ourselves to blame. For many reasons, war feeling in this country is not yet strong. Our shores have not been the object of an attack. Though abhorring the philosophy and brutalities of Prussianism and determined to help destroy the militarism which Prussia typifies, there has never been any racial dislike of the German

people in this country. With England it has been different. There have been many, who, though recognizing kinship, identity of language and similarity of traditions, have nevertheless looked upon the imperial policies of Britain with some suspicion. This feeling still persists in some quarters, even though it is recognized that Great Britain is our chief aid in maintaining the Monroe Doctrine, and though many look forward to an Anglo-American alliance to maintain future peace.

England has always had able diplomats who have jealously guarded her interests. Our pet doctrine—the Monroe Doctrine—is quite as much to England's interest as to ours. With all her efficiency Germany cannot surpass England in ability to look far into the future and to lay plans accordingly. Despite the tremendous burden of the war, England's trade has grown the past three years, and her statesmen and financiers are wisely planning for supremacy after the war. It is incumbent upon the United States not simply to take what naturally has come to us through the fortunes of war, but aggressively to map out policies for the future. Even when the war is over, guaranteeing as I believe it will the rights of the small state, the world will not have reached the Utopian stage where a nation need no longer look out for itself. We must not get into a position where our Allies or any one of them can lead us around by the nose. If we don't look out for our rights and interests no one else will. The Allies were fighting our battles two and a half years before we entered the war. Now that we are in, the war is ours in every sense of the word, and our participation should include plans not only for the conduct of the war, but also for the many trade agreements that will become effective at the close. Our trade treaties are obsolete. Having won the right to change them, let us follow up our advantage.

DISAPPOINTMENT awaited those who looked for a bid for peace in the first address of the new German Chancellor,

Dr. Michaelis. Ruthless submarine warfare was defended as not being contrary to international law or a

WILL GERMANY PROPOSE DISARMAMENT? violation of humanity's rights. The German desire for peace was

shown, however, when he said, "The burning question in our hearts is, how much longer is the war to last? With this I come to a matter which stands in the center of all our interest and all our proceedings today. Germany did not desire the war in order to make conquests and, therefore, will not continue the war a day longer merely for the sake of such conquests, if it could obtain an honorable peace." This is not an endorsement of the Russian formula of "no annexation," nor is it as strong as the Reichstag peace resolution against "forced acquisitions of territory," adopted by a vote of 214 to 116.

The Paris *Temps* publishes a dispatch from Geneva saying that the German Government meditates the dramatic proposal to its enemies and to the world of a complete disarmament except for sufficient forces to maintain compulsory peace by compulsory arbitration. According to this report warlike talk will continue in Germany until the eve of this theatrical announcement. This is practically the program of the League to Enforce Peace, and it is conceivable that if Germany realizes she is at the end of her resources she would prefer to make the suggestion herself rather than to have it thrust upon her from the outside. That the Germans are losing hope is shown in a speech of Gen. von Stein, Prussian war minister, who exhorted every one to acts of self-renunciation and sacrifice, and "to make selfish and faint-hearted persons ashamed of themselves." While Chancellor Michaelis predicted victory through submarine warfare, Admiral von Tirpitz, originator of ruthless warfare, was not quite so confident when he said, "The U-boat is extremely effective, but it needs time." The London *Times* is cheered by the growing dissatisfaction in Germany at the result of the submarine campaign.

WATCHING THE NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 169)

human life, the destruction of prosperity, the languishing of industry, or the decrease occasioned in the positive output of human energy. The United States has already loaned \$2,000,000,000 to the Allies within less than three months, and will doubtless loan much more than that amount again before the end of the first year of its participation in the war. A war revenue bill now pending provides for raising \$1,670,000,000 by direct taxation, with additional millions to be added by bond issues. A Liberty Loan of \$2,000,000,000 has been made. More than \$100,000,000 has been taken up in voluntary contributions to the Red Cross War fund. The six hundred and forty millions for airplanes is more than the annual cost of the entire army and navy a few years ago. With the 1,000,000 men soon to be under arms in this country, the Quartermaster General's Department will have a gigantic expense account, ranging from beef to shoestrings. The demands for this army start off with 397,638,240 pounds of fresh beef and nearly 8,000,000 pounds of corned and canned beef, which estimate applies only to soldiers in the United States. When our armies begin to move to France, the total will be increased. Other "minor items" are 29,000,000 pounds of coffee, 25,000 tons of sugar, 866,000 gallons of pickles, 3,800,000 cans of pepper and spices, 500,000,000 pounds of potatoes, 55,000,000 pounds of onions, 300,000,000 pounds of flour and 7,300,000 pounds of butter. There is no possibility of counting the cost.

IT is a sad fact that the Government is a bad paymaster and that its failure to pay its bills more promptly works against its own best interests. Very recently, a newsite

UNCLE SAM AS PAYMASTER appeared about a Texan who had just received a draft from the

Government in payment for services rendered by his father as mail carrier fifty years before. The Southern Pacific Railway is still awaiting payment of several million dollars for its work in saving the Imperial Valley from being flooded by the waters of the Salton Sea, although that company stepped in successfully at the request of the Government after its own agencies had failed. The prompt payment of this was recommended by President Roosevelt and the Government's neglect of its obligation is a shameful scandal. In the course of the present shipbuilding squabbles, contractors made arrangements to do work on a basis of contracts specifically let, only to have the contracts recalled and the terms altered. The reputation of the Government in this respect precludes competitive bidding for material and supplies on the part of many firms that would be prepared to present satisfactory bids on fair margins of profit. The result is that competition is narrowed and opportunities for extortionate prices increased. One of the most wholesome reforms possible at the present time, when contracts of hitherto unequal magnitude are about to be entered into, would be the

assurance of speedy payment by the Government. This calls for the setting aside of red tape. But war has cut red tape abroad and it must do the same here, if the full forces of the nation are to be organized and directed to the main issue. A part of the program must also involve the recognition that legitimate profits shall be made. The slogan of "no war profits" has an agreeable sound, but it is not clear that Congress has taken that view. Of the \$1,670,000,000 of revenues to be raised by direct taxation, the Senate measure proposes to obtain \$1,055,000,000 from the income tax and excess profits tax.

WHAT SENATOR LODGE SAID ABOUT BEER

(Continued from page 167)

than 1 per cent. of the total crops drawn upon. The amount of corn, 13,000,000 bushels, is trifling in a corn crop that may run up to 3,000,000,000 bushels. Barley is not consumed by our people to a great extent, at least in the form of bread, and that which has been exported has gone into making beer in England, if I am correctly informed.

A large saving—about 35 per cent.—is made in the form of brewers' grains used to feed cattle. Those grains are used and are largely used and are largely supplied in States like mine, where there is very little farming on a large scale, but where there are many great industrial towns and cities. Our principal agricultural industry is dairy farming. I am informed by one of the great dairy farmers of our State that the dairy farmers have made their contracts for the brewers' grain, containing, as it does, very

large amounts of protein. It is too late for them to supply it from other sources; to use the barley would be too expensive; they would not get the results. This is going to affect the entire milk supply of my State, a crowded industrial State, with thousands and thousands of children. Sudden withdrawal of the brewers' grain would be likely to send milk cattle to the slaughterhouse.

Do you realize also that closing of the breweries is going to reduce the supply of yeast in the country to the extent of 40 per cent., so that you are likely to have the price of bread doubled if you suddenly cut off the supply of yeast?

Is it wise, in view of all those circumstances, is it beneficial for the great purpose of winning the war, to destroy all the breweries of the country at a stroke, without warning, without time for adjustment?

Germany, so far as I know, has done nothing for the prohibition or the restriction of alcoholic beverages in any way; and I think everybody will admit that the fighting quality of the German army has been pretty good. I think they have fought as well as men could fight, even if they had nothing but ice water to drink. France has stopped absinthe, a poisonous cordial. She gives her men a pint of light wine every day, I believe. I believe, also, the English give something stronger every week to their men. They certainly give them an abundance of beer. Now, those men have done, on all sides, the greatest fighting the world has ever seen, and it is idle to say that the fact that a man drinks beer or light wines is going to unfit him to fight. I refer to this merely as affecting military efficiency, of which we hear so much.

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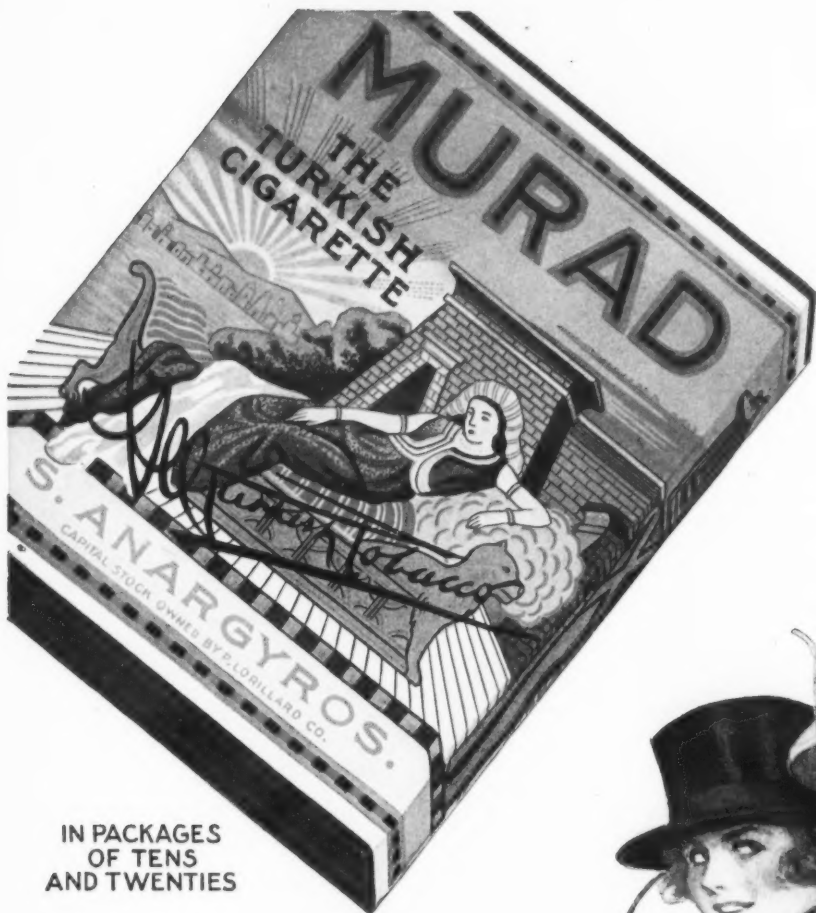
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